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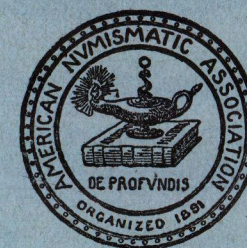
VOL. XLVI

No. 12

THE NUMISMATIST

**An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.**

DECEMBER 1933



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1854, C Mint, Fine	10.00
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VOL. XLVI

DECEMBER, 1933

No. 12

General George Washington's Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati

A History and Description of the Most Valuable Relic of Washington in
Existence.

By MAJOR EDGAR ERSKINE HUME, M. C., U. S. Army,
Assistant Secretary General of the Society of the Cincinnati and President of
the Society in the State of Virginia.

The Society of the Cincinnati was instituted on May 10, 1783, at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, New York. American independence had been achieved and the officers of the Continental Army were about to separate. Desiring to form a society to perpetuate the friendships which had been forged in the fires of eight years of war, and to be prepared to render assistance to the members or their families who might be in need, they founded what is the oldest military society in the country.

The name of the Society was taken from that of the illustrious Roman general, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, who, at the call of country, left his farm and led the armies of Rome to victory, and when that victory had been won returned again to his plough, refusing the honors proffered him by a grateful Senate—the ideal of Roman simplicity and a model to his countrymen.

The remarkable document known as the **Institution** of the Cincinnati begins with these words:

It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the colonies of North America from domination of Great Britain, and, after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them free, independent, and sovereign states, connected, by alliances founded on reciprocal advantage, with some of the greatest princes and powers of the earth;

To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do, hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one society of friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

The following extract from the **Institution** clearly shows the objects of the Cincinnati, and is read at every meeting:

The following principles shall be immutable, and form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati:

An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and

without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective states, that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire.

To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers: This spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, towards those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

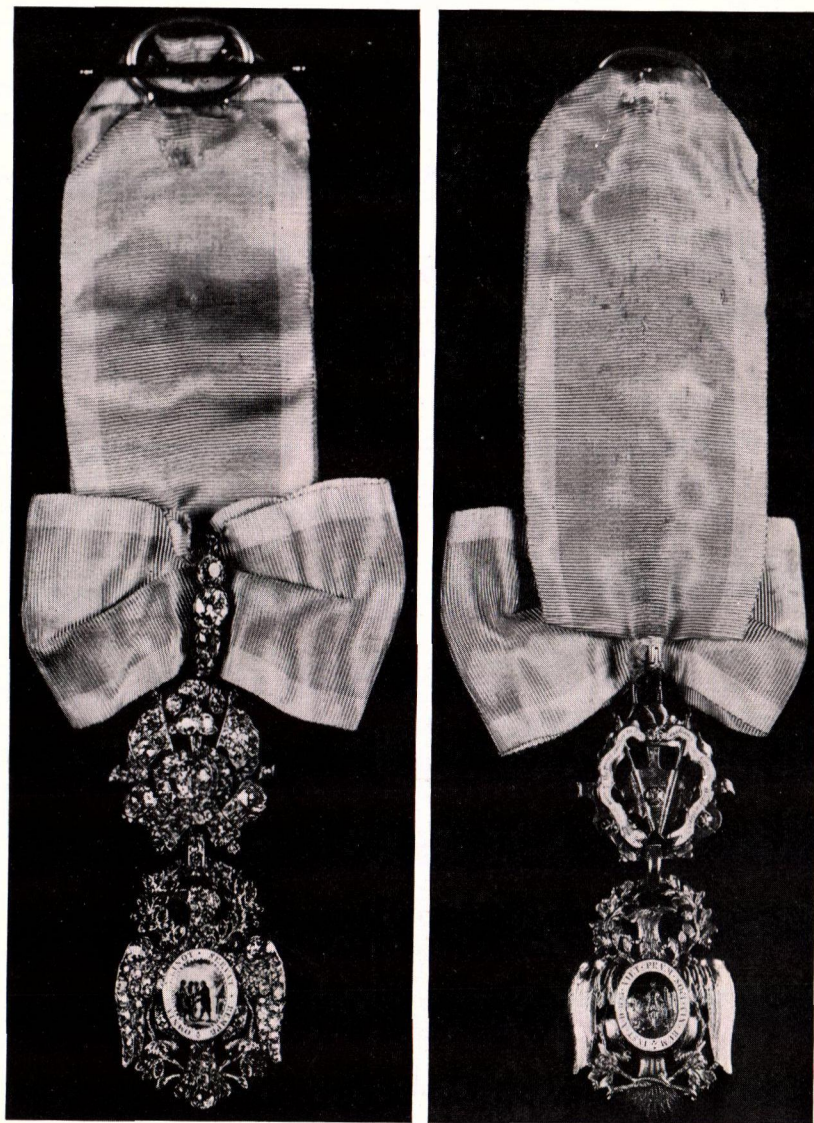
At the first meeting General Washington was unanimously chosen President-General and held that office until his death, when he was succeeded by Major-General Alexander Hamilton, who, in turn, remained President-General until his tragic death. He was succeeded by Major-General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, whose words, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," are known to every schoolboy. At his death in 1825 he was succeeded by Major-General Thomas Pinckney. He was followed in 1829 by Major-General Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey. In 1839 Major-General Morgan Lewis, and in 1844 Major William Popham, both of New York, were successively elected President-General. Brigadier-General Henry Alexander Scammel Dearborn, of Massachusetts, was elected in 1848; Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, in 1854; Hon. William Wayne, of Pennsylvania, in 1896; Hon. Winslow Warren, of Massachusetts, in 1902; and Hon. John Collins Daves, of North Carolina, in 1932. Each President-General has held office for life, and in a century and a half there have been but twelve men elected to that high office. Even more remarkable is that in this period there have been only eight Secretaries-General, the first of whom was Major-General Henry Knox.

Membership was, in general terms, open to officers of the Continental Army who had served as such for three years or to the end of the war. Later, officers of the Navy were likewise admitted. The first meeting voted to recognize as members the French Navy and Army officers who had served in America, giving them the right to organize a branch of the society in France. All officers were required, upon signing its rolls, to contribute one month's pay to maintain the society and aid members and their families in need. Upon the death of a member his membership passes to his eldest male descendant; and so on, following the law of primogeniture, the society has come down to us. In 1854 it was resolved to admit as hereditary members the eldest male representatives of such Continental officers as were eligible to original membership, but who did not join the Society. Officers who had died in service are eligible to representation under the Institution.

For sake of more frequent meetings, the Society was divided into fourteen branches, one in each of the thirteen states and one in France. Owing to the dispersion of members, and partly on account of the opposition to the society by men in high position, but who had not rendered military service and so were not eligible, some of the State Societies ceased for a time to exist, but all dormant societies have been revived. The opponents of the Cincinnati charged that an attempt was being made to establish an hereditary aristocracy. The leading opponents were Jefferson, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Jay, and Elbridge Gerry.

The Society in France has a most interesting history. Its members, says Baron de Contenson, included "the very elite of the French nobility," such as Lafayette, the Count de Rochambeau, the Count de Grasse, the Prince de Broglie, the Viscount de Noailles, the Bailli de Suffren, Marshal Berthier, whom Napoleon created Prince de Wagram, the Count de Fersen, of Sweden, and La Motte-Picquet. The first President was the Count d'Estaing. The members were scattered during the French Revolution, many of them perishing on the guillotine. While a number of hereditary members were admitted to the State societies in the United States in the intervening years, the Society was not formally readmitted to full standing until 1926.

Among the great leaders of our Revolution who were members of the Cincinnati there may be mentioned, besides Washington himself, Hamilton, Lafayette, Knox, Greene, Steuben, Benjamin Lincoln, Pinckney, John Paul Jones, McDougall, Putnam, Schuyler, Gates, President Monroe, Moultrie, Kosciuszko, Anthony Wayne, Sullivan, Muhlenberg, Weedon, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, and St. Clair. President Pierce was an hereditary member.



Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati in Diamonds.

Presented to General Washington in 1784 by officers of the French Navy. Since worn by Alexander Hamilton, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and the other nine Presidents General of the Society. Probably the most valuable relic of Washington in existence. (Now the property of the Society.)

Major-General Arthur St. Clair, President of the Society of the Cincinnati in Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, in which a great number of the members of the Cincinnati took up lands granted them for Revolutionary services. General St. Clair changed the name of the chief town, **Losantiville**, to **Cincinnati**, in honor of the Society. This is the origin of the name of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Institution provided for the admission of a limited number of honorary members, men whose services and ideals were similar to those of the Cincinnati. Under this provision some of the most noted men of this and other countries have been elected to honorary membership, including Franklin, Gouverneur Morris, Paca, Perry, Bainbridge, Winfield Scott, Webster, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Cleveland, Dewey, Jusserand, Schofield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, President Loubet of France, Chaffee, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Woodrow Wilson, His Majesty Albert, King of the Belgians, Foch, Joffre, Pétain, Newton Baker, Leonard Wood, Pershing, and March. The most recent addition to this illustrious roll is the name of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the fifteenth President of the United States to wear the Eagle. President Taylor was an honorary member, but would probably have been an hereditary member had not the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia been dormant at the time, for he was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Taylor, of the Second Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, an original member of the Cincinnati.

At the meeting on May 10, 1783, the following resolution was adopted:

The Society shall have an Order, by which its members shall be known and distinguished, which shall be a medal of gold, of a proper size to receive the emblems, and suspended by a deep blue ribbon, two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the Union of America and France.

The principal figure, Cincinnatus—three Senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns. On a field in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough and instruments of husbandry. Around the whole,

Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam

On the reverse, sun rising, a city with open gates and vessels entering the port. Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed **Virtutis Præmium**. Below, hands joined supporting a heart, with the motto **Esto Perpetua**. Around the whole,

Societas Cincinnatiarum Instituta A D 1783

The distinguished French engineer, Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, of the Continental Corps of Engineers, who was later to plan the city of Washington, was requested, as a member of the newly formed society, to attend to the preparation of the insignia. Major L'Enfant accepted the task, and on June 10, 1783, wrote from Philadelphia to General the Baron de Steuben inclosing drawings of the proposed medal, which, he suggested, be not smaller than a dollar, on account of the details of the design. He added, however, that he did not consider a medal appropriate as the badge of membership in the Cincinnati, medals being in Europe the rewards of artists, artisans, or the emblems of religious bodies, so that there might be confusion with such worthies, should the Cincinnati persist in wearing a medal. On the other hand, the bald eagle, a bird peculiar to this continent, might better be adopted as the Order's emblem. Major L'Enfant also sent in two designs of eagles, each drawn in keeping with his suggestion and at the same time embodying the emblems on the approved design for the medal. It was one of these designs which was adopted as the insignia of the Cincinnati, the well-known Eagle. The Eagle bears on its breast a medallion on which, enameled in colors, are the emblems designed for the medal, namely Cincinnatus being presented with the sword by the Senators, etc. Grasped in the Eagle's talons are golden olive branches, and above its head an olive wreath by which it is suspended from the ribbon. This is of watered silk, sky-blue edged with white. There seems to have been some confusion as to the interpretation of the words of the institution, to the effect that the ribbon should be of "deep blue." On one occasion a number of Eagles were prepared with a ribbon of dark blue, but apparently the term

"deep blue" was used in the eighteenth century to mean what we now call sky blue. All of the original Eagles are suspended from ribbons of this color.

Major L'Enfant was commissioned by President-General Washington on October 29, 1783, to proceed to Paris to supervise the fabrication of the Eagles. L'Enfant arrived in Havre on the packet ship *Washington* on December 8, 1783, and proceeded immediately to Paris.

Major L'Enfant made water-color sketches of his design for the Eagle for each of the State Societies, the copy endorsed by him, "Copy of the badge for Gen. Weedon" was sent to Brigadier-General George Weedon, first President of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia. It is now the property of Dr. William Sturgis Thomas, President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, who has kindly permitted its reproduction here.

Compared with the designs of the orders of various countries, and of the insignia of the many hereditary societies which have been patterned after the Cincinnati, the Eagle designed by Major L'Enfant is a beautiful decoration indeed. It has, however, come in for certain criticisms. Much has been written about the Latin motto. It has been variously rendered as:

Omnia Relinquit Servare Rempublicam

Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam

Omnia Reliquit Servat Rempublicam

The Latin, in whichever of these forms it be given, is none of the best, but the same may be said of many other Latin mottoes adopted at that period, when classical references were popular.

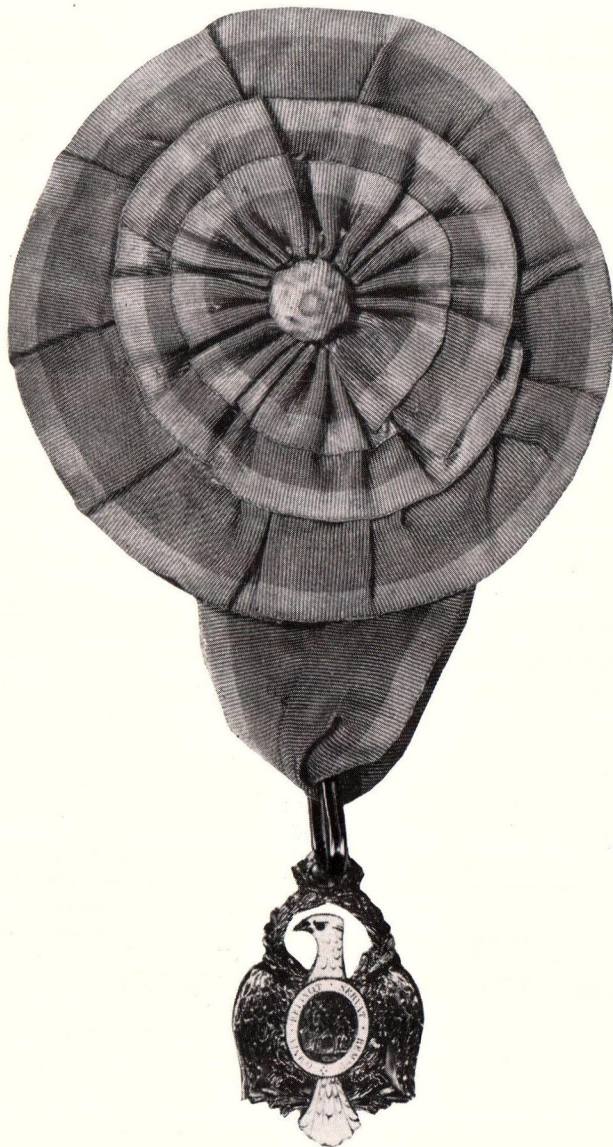
In a letter written to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bache, dated Passy, France, 26 January, 1784, Benjamin Franklin has much to say about the Society of the Cincinnati, considering that an attempt was being made "to form an order of **hereditary knights**, in direct opposition to the solemnly declared sense of their country." He, unlike others who criticized the Society, did not think that there was any danger to the future of the country, and that "if people can be pleased with small matters, it is a pity but that they should have them."

Respecting the Eagle itself, and referring to L'Enfant's being in Paris to have them made, Franklin continued with the following whimsical remarks:

The gentleman who made the voyage to France to provide the ribands and medals has executed his commission. To me they seem tolerably done; but all such things are criticized. Some find fault with the Latin as wanting classical elegance and correctness; and, since our nine universities were not able to furnish better Latin, it was a pity, they say, that the mottoes had not been in English. Others object to the title, as not properly assumable by any but General Washington, and a few others, who served without pay. Others object to the **bald eagle** as looking too much like a **dindon**, or turkey. For my own part, I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing-hawk; and, when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish, and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him. With all this injustice he is never in good case; but, like those among men who live by sharpening and robbing, he is generally poor, and often very lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward; the little king-bird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district. He is therefore by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest Cincinnati of America, who have driven the **king-birds** from our country; though exactly fit for that order of knights which the French call **Chevaliers d'Industrie**.

I am, on this account, not displeased that the figure is not known as a bald eagle, but looks more like a turkey. For in truth, the turkey is in comparison a much more respectable bird, and withal a true original native of America. Eagles have been found in all countries, but the turkey was peculiar to ours, the first of the species seen in Europe being brought to France by the Jesuits from Canada, and served up at

the wedding table of Charles the Ninth. He is, besides (though a little vain and silly, it is true, but not the worst emblem for that), a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British



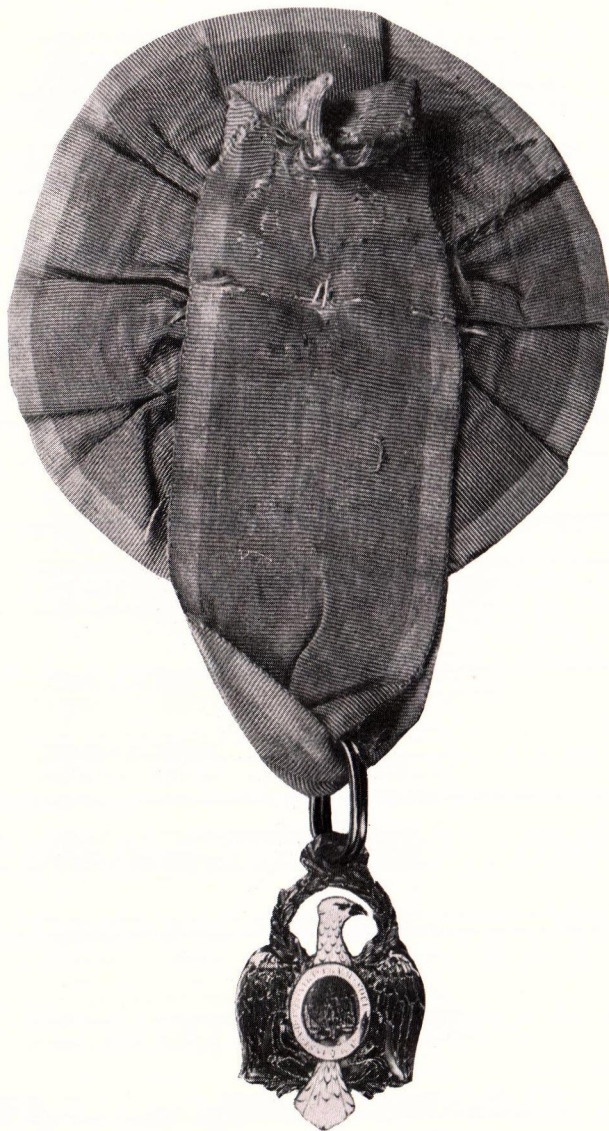
General Washington's Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Obverse. Purchased by him in 1783 and worn until he was presented with the diamond Eagle. (Reproduced by permission of the present owner, Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner, of Baltimore.)

Guards, who should presume to invade the farm-yard with a red coat on.

I shall not enter into the criticisms made upon their Latin. The gallant officers of America may not have the merit of being great

scholars, but they undoubtedly merit much, as brave soldiers from their country, which should not leave merely to fame for their "**virtutis premium,**" which is one of their Latin mottoes. Their "**esto perpetua,**"



General Washington's Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Reverse. Purchased by him in 1783 and worn until he was presented with the diamond Eagle. (Reproduced by permission of the present owner, Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner, of Baltimore.)

another, is an excellent wish, if they meant it for their country; bad, if intended for their Order. The States should not only restore to them the **omnia** of their first mottoe, which many of them have left and lost, but pay them justly, and reward them generously. . . .

It must be added, however, that for all Franklin's merriment at the expense of the Society, he came to realize its worth and on July 7, 1789, became an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

In France the Order of the Cincinnati met with immediate success. On December 25, 1783, Lafayette wrote to Washington that "at a King's Council, this day was a week, it has been decided Count de Rochambeau, his generals and colonels, and who of the admirals should be permitted to wear the Order, and a very proper letter upon the subject has been written by Maréchal de Ségur to M. de Rochambeau."

"No foreign badge but the Golden Fleece is permitted to Frenchmen in this service. From the distinction shown to our Society, and the testimony it bears of having acted a part in the war, our badge is highly wished and warmly contended for by all those who hope to have some claim on it."

On the same day Major L'Enfant wrote to Major-General the Baron de Steuben and said:

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I acquaint you with the success of the Cincinnati in France. . . . His Majesty, desirous of giving to the Americans a proof of the friendship which he wishes to maintain with them, in his Council, has permitted his officers to wear this badge with the other Orders of his kingdom. . . . Here in France they are more ambitious to obtain the Order of the Cincinnati than to be decorated with the Cross of Saint-Louis.

Having secured the Eagles of the Cincinnati in Paris, Major L'Enfant returned to America bringing them to the Society for distribution to the members. At the meeting of May 17, 1784, the minutes contain the following entry:

Major L'Enfant having produced his account for his agency in France:

Ordered, That a draught be given on Major-General McDougall, late treasurer-general for the Society, for the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars to be paid to Major L'Enfant as the balance of his account.

Major L'Enfant was thanked for having executed his charge with such care and attention. Thereafter the Eagles were distributed by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Order.

General Washington procured not only one of the Eagles for himself, but also six for his principal aides-de-camp.

There came a time, however, when the possession of the coveted Eagle in France became a great danger, and might consign the bearer to the scaffold. In September, 1792, a number of political prisoners, including the venerable Duc de Brissac and other persons of distinction, were ordered to be transported, under escort, from Orléans to Paris. Seven wagons, each containing eight prisoners loaded with chains, set out on the fatal journey, headed by Fourmier, a renegade American. "From the neck of Fourmier's horse," says Lamartine, in his *History of the Girondins*, "dangled a collar composed of Crosses of St. Louis, **Eagles of Cincinnatus**, and other military decorations snatched from the breasts of the victims." Arrived at the gates of Versailles, they were attacked by a mob of assassins that lay in waiting, and savagely butchered in cold blood.

On February 24, 1784, the officers of the French Navy who had been admitted to the Order of the Cincinnati, presented General Washington, through His Excellency the Count d'Estaing, the ranking Naval officer, with the Eagle of the Cincinnati richly set in diamonds. The Eagle was sent via the packet ship *Washington*, with the following letter of transmittal:

Paris, 26th February, 1784.

Sir: It is in the name of all the French Navy that I take the liberty to request Your Excellency to accept an American Eagle, expressed rather than embellished by a French artist.

Liberty (of which it is the happy and august symbol) has risen of itself, supported by wisdom, talents and disinterestedness; by every virtue; by General Washington. Obstacles have only served to increase its strength.

The efforts of a patriotic army were irresistible when seconded by the King's troops, who have shown themselves by their discipline and

conduct worthy of the choice of his Majesty. Those with his navy made everything possible.

It appears, then, to be proper in one of those who unites the titles of soldier and sailor, and whom you inspire with the sentiments of the most profound admiration and attachment, to entreat you to receive with indulgence an homage which must cease to be unimportant when it shall appeal to your sensibility.



Major L'Enfant's Sketch of the Eagle of the Cincinnati.

Copies of this sketch were presented to each of the thirteen branch Societies. This copy was sent to Brigadier General George Weedon, first President of the Virginia Society. (Reproduced by permission of the present owner, Dr. William Sturgis Thomas, President of the New York Society of the Cincinnati.)

One who has had the happiness to be the first of those whom the King sent to America, and who has been the last of those who were designed to lead thither the forces of two great monarchs, thereby acquiring the happy prerogative of being entitled to express, though faintly, the sentiments of all his fellow sailors and soldiers.

I have the honor to be, with respect, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and
Most humble servant,

ESTAING.

Washington received the diamond Eagle on May 11, 1784, while attending the sessions of the General Society at Philadelphia. Appropriate acknowledgment was made on the 15th of May, in which the President-General wrote that he would thenceforth wear this Order instead of his own.

In the inventory of the property at Mount Vernon at Washington's death, there are mentioned "three gold Cincinnati Eagles" valued at \$30, and "one diamond Eagle" valued at \$387.

As desired by Mrs. Washington, the diamond Eagle was sent by his heirs to Major-General Alexander Hamilton, his successor in the office of President-General. Upon the tragic death of Hamilton on July 12, 1804, the diamond Eagle was transmitted by his widow to the third President-General, Major-General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. At the Triennial Meeting of the Cincinnati in Philadelphia on August 8, 1811, General Pinckney presented a memorandum,

That the diamond insignia of the Order of the Cincinnati which had been presented by the marine officers of France, who were members of the Society, to His Excellency General Washington—and by the heirs of the General had been sent to General Hamilton, delivered to him [General Pinckney] by Mrs. Hamilton—and as he conceived that this testimonial of respect for the immortal Washington, which his heirs had delivered to General Hamilton, and Mrs. Hamilton had been pleased to confide to him, as President-General of the Society, ought, in respectful remembrance of her flattering distinction, to be hereafter considered as appurtenant to the office of President-General, he requested that this memorandum might be inserted on the records of the General Society.

The General Society thereupon resolved that the "respectful and affectionate thanks of the General Society of the Cincinnati be presented to Mrs. Hamilton for this highly acceptable present; and that the wish of the President-General, expressed in his memorandum, is respectfully acceded by the Society."

The diamond Eagle has been worn by each of the twelve men who have held the office of President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati, and it is not too much to say that it is the most valuable relic of Washington in existence. It is now held for the Society by three Trustees, the President-General, the Secretary-General and the Treasurer-General, and is worn on such occasions as the President-General may deem proper.

The diamond Eagle conforms to the pattern of the other Eagles made in France in the first year of the Society's existence, except that it is attached to the ribbon by means of a trophy of crossed cannon and flags and suspended from a loop set with diamonds. The legend on the obverse is: **Omnia Relinqt. Servat Rempb.** That on the reverse is: **Virt. Præm. Soci. Cin. rum, Inst. A. D. 1783. x.** The green and red of the wreath above the eagle's head are set in emeralds and rubies. The design contains four diamonds of about one-and-a-half carat size and five of about one carat, besides which there are eight slightly smaller stones, and numerous diamonds of assorted sizes to make up the design. The central medallion is enameled in brilliant colors. The reverse of the trophy bears a white enameled scroll on which in black letters are the words: **D[]d in the Name of the French Sailors to His Excellency the General Washington.** The first word is partly chipped away but may have been **Donated**, probably the translator's term for **Donné**. The original ribbon is still attached, being undimmed in brilliancy. The fastening is a bar of gold designed to pass through the button hole of the coat and engage in a gold ring. Nearly all of the original Eagles were fastened in this manner, though some have a large rosette of the Order's ribbon.

The Eagle is kept in the original red morocco case of somewhat triangular shape and large enough to contain the Order with the ribbon folded in half.

The plain gold Eagle bought by Washington for his own use has likewise come down to us and a photograph of it is given for comparison with the diamond Eagle and to show the design of the Order as fabricated under L'Enfant's supervision. Since the Eagles were largely made by hand, there exist many varieties. Later, when dies were cut, there was even wider

variation and perhaps as many as twenty different patterns have been in use. A study of the various Eagles is now being made by an accepted authority, Captain William Lithgow Willey, Vice-President of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati.

In this account of General Washington's diamond Eagle of the Order of the Cincinnati it is not without interest to mention a recent presentation to the President of the United States of a sabre which had been made as a gift to Washington from the French soldiers who had served in America during the War of Independence.

On October 10, 1933, General the Count de Chambrun, great-great-grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in France, came to Washington and on behalf of Premier Deladier, President of the Council of the French Republic, presented the sabre and the following letter to President Roosevelt:

I am charging General de Chambrun to offer to Your Excellency the sabre of honor which the French volunteers had made at the celebrated works at Klingenthal, Alsace, to send to General Washington.

The death of the hero took place before the gift could be sent him, but the token of admiration of the French soldiers of the Revolution still keeps, despite the lapse of time, its value as a symbol, and the Government of the Republic takes pleasure in renewing, to Washington's successor, the homage of a free people to the noblest figure of the struggles for liberty.

I have chosen for this mission General de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette, in order thus to attest the community of memories and the continuity of the ties which unite to France the great Republic of the United States.

President Roosevelt announced that the sword and letter of transmittal would be placed beneath the portrait of Washington at the White House. Thus the sabre designed as a gift to Washington from French soldiers, in a way the companion piece to the diamond Eagle, the gift of French sailors, is most happily given to his successor, President Roosevelt, the most eminent living member of the Society of the Cincinnati. How fitting that this should occur in the year in which the Society of the Cincinnati celebrates its hundred and fiftieth birthday!

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CHANGES NOTED.

Collectors of national bank notes will be interested in the following minor change in the printing of National Bank notes, small size, Series of 1929.

The serial numbers appearing in brown ink have been changed as follows: Omission of the suffix letter, usually "A," and shifting of the left-hand number to the left and the upper right-hand number to the right. Insertion after the left-side number and before the right-hand number of the charter number of the bank, in brown ink, in a smaller size number than those figures used in the serial. The numbers now read as follows:

Left—A 000004 13219 Right—13219 A000004

The probable reason is that this gives identification to the central portion of the note, in case the ends, bearing the charter number are destroyed. Hence, a note with ends missing, can still be credited to the bank of issue by means of the charter number in the center field.

The specimen examined cited above was a \$20 note of Lincoln National Bank of Buffalo, plate number 112.

R. H. L.

AN OLD ADVERTISER EXPANDS HIS BUSINESS.

William Rabin, whose advertisements have appeared in The Numismatist for the last fifteen years, has leased the ground floor and basement of 905 Filbert street, Philadelphia, for a term of years. After extensive alterations Mr. Rabin will have one of the largest and finest coin and stamp establishments in Philadelphia. We are sure his many friends wish him success in his new establishment.

The Crown of Gold

By BENJ. G. LOWENSTAM.

A story is told that "once upon a time" a king of Greece had a crown made by a crafty craftsman. When the crown was delivered the king tried it on and noticed that the crown sat rather lightly upon his head. Now this king had worn crowns before and knew that a crown of pure gold should be heavier. He suspected the craftsman of having taken advantage of him. How could he find out?

After shifting around the crown over his head this way and that way he bethought himself of his good subject, Archimedes—a very smart man and full of Yankee ingenuity. So he called up this Archimedes and told him that he had good reason to believe that the craftsman cheated him out of a few drachms worth of pure gold, and wanted to know if Archi could not check him up on this.

Archimedes went home scratching his head, which reminded him that he needed a bath, so he turned on the hot water and jumped into the tub. As he took the dive he noticed that the water flowed over when he submerged his body, and the idea struck him that here is the solution to the king's problem. He knew that the heavier the body is in proportion to its volume the less water it will displace. As soon as this idea landed, he jumped out of the tub, neglecting his pajamas, ran to the king shouting "Eureka! Eureka!" Well, you can imagine the embarrassment of the crafty craftsman when he learned that he was found out. He certainly lost his head.

Now, what are we getting at with this story? It is this—that you do not have to take a bath to find out what your coins are made of; and in the case of the precious metals or specially valuable pieces it is not necessary to scratch them for the acid test. With the following table before you, an accurate scale, a good ruler, and a moderate knowledge of arithmetic, you can tell quite accurately just what your coins are made of.

Table of Weights of Metals Used for Jewelry, Coinage and Metalcraft.

Metal or Alloy	Grams per Cubic Centimeter.	Grains per Cubic Inch.
Platinum, fine	21.45	5424
Platinum 90%, Iridium 10%	21.61	5465
Gold, fine	19.32	4887
Gold 90%, Silver 10%	17.83	4509
Gold 90%, Copper 10% (coinage)	17.31	4377
Gold 22 carats and Copper	17.63	4458
Gold 18 carats	14.97	3786
Gold 14 carats	13.02	3293
Gold 10 carats	11.51	2911
Silver, fine	10.50	2655
Silver Sterling	10.36	2620
Silver 90%, Copper 10% (coinage)	10.32	2610
Silver 75%, Copper 25%	10.06	2544
Silver 50%, Copper 50%	9.66	2443
Nickel, pure	8.90	2251
Nickel 25%, Copper 75% (coinage)	8.93	2258
Copper, pure	8.95	2263
Bronze, coinage	8.85	2238
Bell Metal	8.70	2200
German Silver	8.50	2150
Brass, yellow	8.40	2124
Lead	11.35	2870
White Metal	7.50	1897
Tin	7.30	1846
Iron and Steel	7.83	1980
Iron 80%, Aluminum 20%	6.30	1593
Aluminum, pure	2.70	683

Of course, the figures for grams per cubic centimeter are also the figures for the specific gravity of the metal or alloy; that is, the relation of the weight of a particular substance per volume unit to the weight of an equal volume of water.

Conversion Factors.

- 1 Ounce Troy=20 Pennyweight=31.104 Grams.
- 1 Pennyweight=24 Grains=1.555 Grams.
- 1 Gram=15.432 Grains.
- 1 Centimeter=10 Millimeters.

In order to get the most out of this table, it is important that all weighing and measuring be done as accurately as possible. If the weighing is done in grams, then the measurements should be in millimeters; the same holds for the English units. Measuring the thicknesses of the specimens will present the greatest difficulty; the measurements should be taken in the field of the piece, not over the rim. If the field is uneven, then the average thickness of five or six pieces should be used. An inexpensive caliper may be bought for this purpose.

To find the fineness of a specimen at hand, proceed as follows: First, get its weight accurately; then measure its diameter to the nearest 32nd of an inch or nearest milimeter; then measure the thickness of the specimen as described above.

If the piece is **round**, the volume is—

Diameter squared, times .7854, times the thickness. ($.7854 \times D \times D \times T$).

If the piece is **oval**, the volume is—

Long diameter, times short diameter, times 0.7854, times the thickness

If the piece is **octagonal**, the volume is—

Diameter squared, times 0.8284, times the thickness.

The diameter in this case is the distance across the flat sides.

If the piece is **square**, the volume is—

Diameter squared, times the thickness.

Having found the weight and volume of the specimen, divide the weight by the volume, and compare the result of this division with the figures in the table. The metal or alloy that comes nearest to the figures found in the table will be the one that describes the composition of the specimen.

Example: I have before me a worn specimen that weighs 414 grains. Its diameter is 1 and 15/32 (47/32) inches, and its thickness is 3/32 inch. Its volume is $0.7854 \times 47/32 \times 47/32 \times 3/32 = 0.1588$ cubic inch.

Dividing 414 by 0.1588 gives 2607 grains per cubic inch, which nearly corresponds with silver 90% fine. Examining the specimen to see what it is, we note that it is a U. S. Trade Dollar, proving that our figures must be nearly correct.

Gregarious We Be

By WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

One of the many things which we older folk learned in the school books of our youth, which we have always taken for granted were true and which even now we accept as an axiom, is that statement that man is a gregarious animal. If it should ever occur to us to demand proof of this we should not have to go much out of our way to secure it. We need only notice how human beings flock together, how collectors congregate to talk over their hobbies.

This was very forcibly brought home to me some years ago when attending my first American Numismatic Association convention held in Chicago. That was in the year 1911. I make mention of this meeting, for the numismatic spirit there manifested made a great impression on me.

As a collector I have always felt it would make me happy to meet men and women, boys and girls, whose avocation is also collecting. In this expression I must be voicing the sentiment of other collectors who, prompted by a like spirit, are eager to share their joys with their fellows. This could better be accomplished, it would seem, if a greater percentage of our Association membership would be in attendance at least at our annual meetings.

The purpose of our annual conventions is social, educational and philanthropic. Its objects are to bring together fellow collectors, to provide facilities for exhibits, to exchange numismatic specimens, to help foster the spirit of collecting, to stimulate public interest in the formation of collections, to promote the art and beauty consciousness in every-day living.

We all must admit that art is nothing if not broadening. And we must admit likewise that this country could profitably do with a little more of this broadening. Those who are most concerned with the development of artistic appreciation, the directors of museums as well as the many ardent

and zealous collectors, recognize the importance of collecting in bringing about a higher æsthetic level. Consequently, a large part of their effort is directed toward stirring up the collecting instinct in their respective communities. This effort is not altogether selfish, for though the museum may eventually profit by a fine collection, during the years that it is being brought together there is a great deal of pleasure and knowledge derived by the collector.

The arranging for informal meetings and the holding of them in the several cities bring groups of collectors together for the purpose of conversation about the objects they collect. Such gatherings have been a long-felt need. The group meetings meet a ready response. Our annual convention merits a much larger attendance. Joining an organization always appeals to Americans, who, like the rest of mankind, are gregarious.

The 1804 Dollar

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York, N. Y.

About a year ago I wrote an article on the gap in the United States silver dollar series, extending from 1804 to 1836. The following two historic letters will make this point a little clearer. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, I am convinced more firmly than ever that the celebrated 1804 dollar is a genuine coin, minted and issued in the year 1804.

The first letter was written to the director of the mint by James Madison, Secretary of State during Thomas Jefferson's second Administration. The second letter shows that the coinage of the gold eagle (\$10) was suspended simultaneously with the halting of the issue of silver dollars! None of these gold pieces were coined from 1805 to 1838. The Presidential order continued in force during the administrations of Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Jackson. The phrase, "during the last two years," probably means from 1806 to 1807.

First Letter.

Department of State, Nov. 1, 1806.

Sir: In consequence of a representation from the Director of the Bank of the United States, that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar.

I am, &c.,

JAMES MADISON

Robert Patterson, Esq.,
Director of the Mint.

From: Department of State, "Domestic Letters," Volume 15, page 112. (MS.)

Second Letter.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1807.

Sir: With respect, Sir, to small coins, the practice of the Mint has been, and still continues to be in strict conformity with your wishes and instructions. No Eagles nor Dollars have been struck during the last two years.

I am, your most humble and obedient servant.

ROBERT PATTERSON.

Director of the Mint.

To His Excellency,
Thomas Jefferson,
President of the United States.

This is an unpublished letter. From "Copies of the Correspondence of the United States Mint, Bureau of the Mint," page 337.

Scrip in General and Corn Money in Particular

By HARVEY L. HANSEN, Piedmont, Cal.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

During the last three years a great many collectors have taken a lot of interest in the collection of scrip, or, as my friend Farran Zerbe prefers to call it, emergency money of the present depression period. It might not be a bad idea at this time to itemize the various kinds of scrip that have been issued from 1929 up to the present time:

1. Scrip issued by States, counties and cities.
2. Scrip issued by Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations.
3. Scrip issued by groups of merchants.

The three foregoing groups are either (a) self-liquidating through affixing stamps or (b) redeemable at a certain time or within a certain period of time.

4. Scrip issued by individuals.
5. Barter scrip issued by unemployment organizations.
6. Scrip issued for pay-roll purposes during the national and State bank holidays.
7. Scrip issued for circulation purposes by hotels and companies during bank holidays.
8. Clearing-house certificates.

Most of the scrip issued will fit into one or the other of these divisions. It has been issued on skin, shells, wood, metals and on paper. Some of the paper issues are elaborately engraved, while others are of the plainest printing. But it has not been the material of the issue or the fancy printing that has interested me nearly as much as the idea or ideas behind the issues of the scrip and the faith of the people accepting it in communities that otherwise would be practically moneyless. To illustrate what I mean, may I tell you the story of the Corn Money of Clear Lake, Iowa?

Early in February, 1933, the business men of Clear Lake, Iowa, were solicited by the Clear Lake Commercial Club, of which Edward R. Boyle is president, and approximately \$900 in cash was raised with which to start their scrip plan. On February 21 Mr. Boyle addressed a letter to all the members stating that they had become members of the Clear Lake Commercial Club Corn Exchange Bank and that they thereby pledged themselves to use Corn Money in the denomination of 25 cents beginning February 24 and ending March 25, 1933. The plans for the issue then followed and this is an abberivation of the lengthy and carefully worded instructions:

First, that on February 24 the Commercial Club would pay to the farmers 25 cents for every bushel of corn which they brought in, but not to exceed 36 bushels for each farmer. For this corn the farmer would receive Corn Money in 25-cent denomination.

Second, the farmer should spend the Corn Money on the 24th and 25th of February and should endorse his name on the back of the scrip.

Third, merchants would not be required to give change when Corn Money was presented; in other words, the entire 25 cents had to be spent by the purchaser, which had been made known to the public through newspaper advertising and posters.

Fourth, that the Corn Money should circulate until March 25, 1933, and it was the aim of the Commercial Club to have it spent at least once a day and to be endorsed each time it was used, although there was no penalty for not spending it each day.

Fifth, if a merchant took in more Corn Money than he could spend or give back in change, then he should take it to the Corn Exchange Bank and receive cash for it, less a 2 per cent. discount.

Sixth, the merchants were urged to remind the farmers that this Corn Money could be used for settling old accounts.

The entire letter is full of such information as would give the plan a good start and shows how carefully a proposition such as this should be thought out before the actual issuance of the scrip.

On Corn Day, February 24, they took in about 12,000 bushels of corn, issuing about \$3100 worth of the Corn Money. As the farmer had been

asked to spend it at once, Clear Lake had a wonderful business day. After the merchants had received their cash less 2 per cent. the people of the community were also asked to purchase it for use in the town, which they did. During the national bank holiday this was the only medium of exchange in that community and it rendered great service in cashing the farmer's cream checks and other checks.

The business men then elected to continue the use of Corn Money until September 1, 1933. Practically all the money was in circulation in the month of May and worth its face value. Upon a check-up of outstanding money they found that some \$900 worth had found its way into the hands of collectors. The corn purchased from the farmers on Corn Day was sold at auction and brought 12 cents a bushel, netting the Commercial Club \$1440, so the deficiency existing between the cash they started with and the amount of money in circulation will be taken care of by the amount of the Corn Money that has found its way into collectors' hands and which will never be submitted for redemption.



"Yes, We Have Some Corn Today."

Corn Day, Clear Lake, Iowa, February 24, 1933.

This story makes the scrip of so much more value to me, because it demonstrates the efforts that have been put forth during the depression period to try to keep commerce moving, and also that the faith and concerted action of a community may create an acceptable substitute for actual money of the country.

Paper Money

By HERBERT A. BRAND, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

Paper money is a promise to pay or a guarantee to redeem in other paper money, hard money, merchandise or services, and the real value of it is only determined by the ability of the issuer to pay.

All of the paper money of the Confederate States cannot be redeemed today and has but a premium value. In some instances this premium value is equivalent to and above face value of the note.

All of the paper money of the United States issued since 1861 can be re-

deemed today, and practically every variety of the large size has a premium, providing the condition is satisfactory.

None of the paper money issued by the Original Thirteen Colonies, by the Continental Congress, or by the United States prior to 1800 can be redeemed today, although there have been many attempts to do so. Most of this paper was issued, beyond the power to redeem, to finance the Revolutionary War, and a good deal of it did not represent face value when it was issued.

Much of the Continental paper money was counterfeited in England and pressed into service in the colonies in an effort to wreck the local financial situation. Much counterfeit Confederate currency was issued in the North during the Civil War and sold to soldiers and travelers at five cents per note, regardless of denomination. Many of these pieces that were printed in the North had a wide lower margin upon which the following was printed: "Facsimile of Confederate Note." This margin was easily snipped off with a pair of shears, and the note passed. Millions in paper money were issued by the Confederate States. There were many types—in fact, too many. It would seem today that the officers in charge of issuing these many types were sympathetic to future paper-money collectors in giving them many varieties. However, these many varieties made it easy to pass counterfeits, as the Southern people, who in many instances were forced to take this currency, could not become acquainted with one type or issue before another appeared. The value of all this Confederate paper money weakened or strengthened with the defeats and victories of the Southern armies and died in the hands of the owners with the fall of the Confederacy.

Broken-bank bills and wildcat currency are distinguished. All old bank bills are not to be termed wildcat currency. This mass of paper money was issued by unscrupulous financiers, who started a bank and issued paper money for the good money received—then closed their doors and departed to practice their nefarious acts elsewhere. Broken-bank bills are those bills issued by banks who failed through depressions, runs, or the many other reasons now known to many present-day depositors. Were it not for our present-day national banking laws, much of the outstanding paper money in the country today would be worthless.

Between the years of 1800 and 1865 there was so much worthless paper money in circulation that it was difficult for the average merchant or banker to distinguish the good from the bad. To help this situation, many Counterfeit Detectors were published and lists of worthless notes were issued to subscribers every week.

The average piece of paper money in those days was accepted only at home, where it was issued and known. A story, aptly illustrating the value of paper money, is told of a steamboat captain who, needing a supply of cordwood for his boat, landed along a shore where piles of cordwood were sighted. Hailing the owner of the wood, the following conversation between the captain and the owner took place:

"Hi, there! Is your wood for sale?"

"Yep."

"Will you take paper money for it?"

"Yep."

"How will you take it?" (meaning at what discount).

"Cord for cord," came the reply.

It has been stated that paper money is known to have existed 3000 years before the Christian era. Evidence of debt and obligations have been found inscribed on clay, and it is known that skins, bark and other fabrics were used. The earliest currency bearing a relation to that now in use dates from about 1200 A. D. The present general character of the paper money of the world has been developed during the past 350 years. It is known that all modern financial transactions have been greatly helped by paper money, as there is not enough gold or silver in the world to carry on all sales and transactions in hard money. Attempts have been made from time to time by governments to inflate their currency or to issue inflated currency.

Inflated currency is an issue of notes promising to pay without a gold or silver reserve to back up the issue. To my knowledge this has never proved satisfactory and the money fell below par or died in the hands of the owners. May I cite the following attempts on the part of modern governments: The

First Republic of France issued promises to pay with no hard money or bullion reserve. It died in the hands of the French people and incidentally was extensively counterfeited by the enemies of France. Our own Colonies and our Continental Congress issued paper-money promises to pay in an effort to finance the Revolution. This money was very sick when it was born and died worthless.

The Confederate Government, as well as many governments in South and Central America, issued money that were merely promises to pay and which became worthless. The German Republic and the Soviet Government issued such paper after the World War in amounts the figures of which up to that time were only familiar to astronomers.

The most interesting relics of the Confederacy are the treasury notes it issued. Nothing so well illustrates their high hopes at first and toward the end the desperation of their cause.

The following poem, "The Lost Cause," was written on the back of a Confederate note in March, 1865, by Major A. L. Jonas, of Mississippi. It was given to Miss Annie Rush, of New York City, at a function held in Richmond, Va., in honor of the Confederate Officers, at the close of the war.

The Lost Cause.

Representing nothing on God's earth now
And naught in the waters below it;
As the pledge of a nation that passed away,
Keep it dear friend and show it.
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale this trifle will tell,
Of Liberty born of a patriots' dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued today our "promise to pay,"
And hoped to redeem on the morrow.
The days rolled on and the weeks became years,
But our coffers were empty still;
Gold was so scarce, the Treasury quaked
If a dollar should drop in the till.

But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,
Though our poverty we well discerned,
And this little note represented the pay
That our suffering veterans earned.
They knew it had hardly a value in gold,
But as gold our soldiers received it;
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,
And every true soldier believed it.

But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or of bills that were overdue;
We knew if it bought our bread today,
'Twas the best our poor country could do.
Keep it, it tells all our history o'er,
From the birth of the dream to its last;
Modest, and born of the Angel Hope
Like our hope of success, IT PASSED.

Paper-money collecting has become more popular with each year. You do not find it possible to secure many desirable notes for a small sum.

The lists and articles on paper money which have appeared in *The Numismatist* for many years, together with Bradbeer's work on Confederate Currency, and many other books on the subject, have created a demand that even in these strenuous times is hard to supply. Many museums have gathered not only coins but paper money as well, and these pieces are gone forever. It is estimated that a collection will appear on the market on the average of every ten years, but when a piece goes to a museum it stays there. Therefore, collectors must realize that these pieces are not becoming more common each year, but, on the contrary, available pieces are more difficult to obtain.

Due to the ever-increasing demand and the ever-decreasing supply, they are becoming alarmingly scarce in many instances. Of course at times a hoard is found, but such a hoard will not break the market. It is generally too small or is distributed gradually. Paper money is a good item to collect and is increasing in value.

Because of the many inaccuracies in Bradbeer's work on Confederate

Currency and the many new varieties that have since been discovered, it is necessary that a new work be published containing all present known varieties. The copy of Bradbeer in my library contains hundreds of corrections.

Scottish Communion Tokens

By ED M. LEE, Glendale, Cal.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

Communion tokens were used as tickets of admission to the services of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and were supposed to have been suggested from the fact that the Greeks and Romans were thought to have used a similar token to admittance to oath-bound secret societies. The books of St. Savior's Church of Southwark, England, show that they were in use in that country as early as 1559. They were in use in the Reform Church of France in 1560, and in the Walloon Church of Amsterdam, Holland, in 1586.

These tokens came into general use in Scotland in the Presbyterian churches during the persecution by the Crown, which began in 1638 and continued for fifty years. During this time the Covenanters, as they were called (being the Presbyterians of Scotland who refused to have Episcopacy forced upon them), were not allowed to meet for worship. Many, however, continued to do so in secret, mainly in the woods or other secluded places, when the tokens were found to be of great value not only to exclude the ungodly but spies and unfriendly persons who might betray them to the Government, for if caught attending these meetings and they refused to own allegiance to the Crown they were often fined, imprisoned and sometimes put to death.

After this condition ended, the custom of giving tokens to the faithful or those who, by their pious lives, knowledge of the scriptures, care of the poor and adherence to the rules of the church, were deemed worthy to admission to the Lord's Supper, was continued generally until the middle of the nineteenth century. A few are still in use in some of the interior places, but in the larger communities where the custom prevails a communion card is used.

The tokens are sometimes classed in three divisions—Parish, Free Church and United Presbyterian; the Parish being a district under one pastor or an ecclesiastical district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor; the Free Church being that section which renounced its connection with the state in 1843 in order to be free from state control, the tokens being comparatively modern and generally having the word FREE inscribed upon them (14 and 15); and the United Presbyterian, which includes those which called themselves the Original Secession, Second Secession, Associated, United, Union and different Reliefs and Reforms often inscribed First, Second, Third, Fourth, etc. (13).

Many of the early Parish tokens have only one, two or three letters inscribed upon them, such as K for the parish of Kieth (1), LS for Longside (2), MAR for Mr. Alexander Reid (3), the minister, etc., some of the letters being incused (1 and 9). These, of course, could not have been classified but for the records of the Church or Parish which issued them. The later ones, however, are more easily identified, as they often contain such inscriptions as Free Church of Cramond (15), First U. P. Church Strathaven (13), Trinity Gask (11), Pittenain Kirk (10) and Rhyrie Parish Church (17).

One of the most interesting phases of these later tokens is the inclusion of a quotation of scripture, with the reference where found usually being given, principally "Let a Man Examine Himself" (16), "This Do Ye In Remembrance Of Me" (12 and 18), "The Lord Knoweth Them That Are His," etc. We also find on some of them the view of the church (17), the heart, a burning bush (11), a communion cup (18) and other designs.

The material used in their manufacture was mostly lead or a mixture of lead and tin, but some were also made of brass (3 and 13), silver, ivory,



Specimens of Scottish Communion Tokens.

1—Keith.
4—Dunblane.
7—Peterculter.

2—Longside.
5—Aberdour.
8—Dunfermline.

3—Auchterless.
6—Ferryport-on-Craig.
9—Kilmallie.

10—Pittenain.
13—Strathaven.
16—Dollar.

11—Trinity Gask.
14—Edinburgh.
17—Rhynie.

12—Symington.
15—Cramond.
18—Renfrew.

etc. The earliest tokens were supposed to have been made by the use of soft stone molds, this being later substituted for iron and brass and still later by steel dies and punches.

It was sometimes necessary for the ministers, who were responsible for their manufacture, to make the tokens themselves, but it was the general practice to have them made by local craftsmen, principally goldsmiths, but sometimes blacksmiths and plumbers. The process was usually supervised by two elders who were appointed for that purpose.

In some cases stock tokens were used, but originally they were intended only for the church, parish or kirk for which they were issued and were considered belonging thereto and were often inventoried and a record kept as to the amount on hand. Occasionally, however, a minister being transferred would take them with him to a new charge. In that way a number were brought to Canada and a few to the United States. It is said that the first tokens used in America were brought over by Rev. John Culbertson, a missionary of the Reform Presbyterian Church, who in August, 1752, dispensed the communion at Stony Ridge, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. They contained only the letters LS for Lord's Supper.

The custom of putting the date on a token was commenced about 1588, although the earliest extant dated ones are around 1648. The scarcity of the tokens is probably due to the habit of melting the old ones and adding additional metal when new ones were made. In a few cases, however, no doubt due to their sacredness, some were kept by individuals, others were buried in the earth and some under the pulpit. The tokens vary in size from about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and were made in various shapes mainly square, round, oblong, oval, octagonal and heart-shaped.

Many of the tokens have the number of the table stamped upon them (10 and 12), and it was said to be the custom to have the table within a wooden paling, generally in front of the pulpit. An elder would stand at either end to collect the tokens and the communicant was admitted only to the table stamped upon his or her token.

A study of the history of early times with the quaint Scottish phrases lends additional interest to the student and collector, as when at a meeting in Glasgow in 1638 we find the following: "The church durris was straitlie gardit by the toune, none had entress bot he who had ane taiken of leid declaring he was one covenantaner."

NOTE—The tokens illustrated were chosen to represent some of the different types as mentioned in the article. Nos. 5, 6, 8, 17 and 18 are rare.

623 Security Building, Glendale, Cal.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The December, 1908, issue of *The Numismatist* contained the following articles: "The Bigelow-Pratt Gold Pieces—New \$2.50 and \$5"; "The Lincoln Centennial Medal by Roine." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of fourteen applicants for membership. General Secretary Wood reports that the past year has been the greatest in the history of the Association in the point of new members received. The first part of the collection of the late Dr. Geo. F. Heath is offered for sale at mail auction by Howland Wood.

MR. SCHUHMACHER WILL SEND SPECIMEN.

At the banquet at the Chicago convention of the A. N. A. each diner found at his place a souvenir of the Massachusetts Tercentenary celebration in the form of a key, with the compliments of Henry Schuhmacher, 11 South Fairview street, Roslindale, Mass. He writes that while the supply lasts he will send one to any member of the A. N. A. upon request and receipt of three cents for postage. Applicants must give A. N. A. number. These keys are gold electro-plate and retailed in 1930 at 50 cents each. On the upper part of one side of the key are an Indian and Puritan, Bunker Hill Monument, Faneuil Hall and Custom House Tower.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

RHODE ISLAND (Continued).

PROVIDENCE (Continued).

Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank.

(Incorporated 1827. Changed to Fifth National Bank in 1865. Absorbed by the United National Bank in 1901.)

- 610 \$1. C., allegorical representation of Agriculture and Commerce. R., Ceres standing, ONE above and below. L., figure, ONE above and below.
- 611. \$1. C., Santa Claus in sleigh drawn by eight deer. R., Ceres, 1 above. L., Liberty seated, 1 above. ONE in red. 1862.
- 612. \$1.75. C., sailboats. R., woman in garden, \$1.75 CTs above, 1 75/100 below. L., Liberty and eagle, \$1.75 CTs above, 1 75/100 below. 1853.
- 613. \$2. C., allegorical figure, 2 left. R., Goddess of Plenty, 2 above and below. L., lady's portrait, TWO above and below.
- 614. \$2. C., title. R., Ceres seated, 2 above. L., large 2, Minerva at left, Justice at right, 2 below. TWO in red. 1865.
- 615. \$3. C., 3, allegorical representation of Manufacturers. R., 3 above and below. L., portrait of Webster, 3 below.
- 616. \$5. C., five figures grouped around a large 5, 5 each side. R., Ceres seated in 5, 5 above, FIVE below. L., lady seated in V, 5 above, FIVE below.
- 617. \$5. C., title. R., boy's portrait, 5 above. L., five figures grouped around 5, 5 below. 5 FIVE in red. 1862.
- 618. \$10. C., title, Indian reclining on shield, three deer, woods and water on right; deer, Indians in canoe and soaring eagle on left. R., lady's portrait. 10 above. L., bales, cogwheel, etc., X above and below.
- 619. \$10. C., Jupiter erect, distant vessels, canal scene on right. R., ship and other vessels, lighthouse, 10 above, TEN below. L., farmer sowing, 10 above, TEN below.
- 620. \$20. C., title, Commerce kneeling beside globe, etc. R., bales, anchor, 20 above. L., lady's portrait, XX above.
- 621. \$20. C., three figures representing Liberty, Justice and Science; ship on right, eagle on left. R., milkmaid, XX above. L., XX, steamer above, train below.
- 622. \$50. C., scene in a boiler yard, men working on boilers in background. R., lady's portrait, 50 above. L., 50 above and below.
- 623. \$50. C., harvesting scene. R., Justice, L above. L., steamer and schooner, 50 above.
- 624. \$100. C., Phoebus in Chariot of the Sun, 100 right, C left. R., portrait of Washington, C above and below. L., eagle, 100 above and below.
- 625. \$100. C., title, Liberty seated, eagle, etc., below. R., 100 above and below. L., fountain, 100 above.
- 626. \$500. C., Indian paddling canoe, forests and mountains in background. R., Justice, 500 above. L., 500 below.

627. \$1000. C., spread eagle on cliff overlooking sea. R., Indian maiden seated, 1000 above. L., 1000 below.

Mechanics Savings Bank.

(Incorporated 1854. Absorbed by Industrial Trust Co. in 1904.)

Mercantile Bank.

(Incorporated 1854. Changed to First National Bank in 1865. Absorbed by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. in 1904.)

628. \$1. C., sailor standing by a ship's gunwale. R., Venus seated in shell, 1 above. L., lady's portrait, 1 above.
629. \$2. C., title. R., group of men, woman and children looking at train, 2 above. L., mechanic, 2 above.



No. 630.

630. \$3. C., scene in blacksmith's shop. R., blacksmith standing, 3 above. L., figure of Mercury, 3 above. 1857.
631. \$5. C., steamship at sea. R., Ceres seated, 5 above. L., sailor, 5 above.
632. \$10. C., title. R., lady's portrait, 10 above. L., rural scene, 10 in lower corner.
633. \$20. C., ship-of-war and merchant ship under sail. R., train, 20 above. L., anchor and merchandise, 20 above.
634. \$50. C., title. R., man carrying cornstalks, 50 above. L., Jupiter in his chariot, 50 above.
635. \$100. C., title. R., head of Washington, cherub each side, 100 above. L., head of Franklin, cherub each side, portrait of Columbus above.
636. \$500. C., mechanic and sailor, bale, etc. R., portrait of Washington, 500 above. L., portrait of Webster, 500 above.

Merchants Bank.

(Incorporated 1818. Changed to Merchants National Bank in 1865.)

637. \$1. C., Liberty, distant ship, 1 each side and below. R., ONE. L., 1 RHODE ISLAND 1.
638. \$1. C., ox and horse, trees in background, 1 left. R., Indian with arm upraised, 1 below. L., allegorical figure. 1854.
639. \$1. C., lady's portrait, 1 each side. R., Ceres standing in large 1. L., portrait of Fillmore, ONE above and below. 1859.
640. \$1. C., ocean view. R., Ceres, ONE on 1 above. L., bust of female with kerchief, ONE on 1 above. 1861.
641. \$1. C., large ship at sea under sail. R., sailor erect, 1 above. L., portrait of Franklin, 1 above, ONE below.
642. \$1.25. Have no description.
643. \$2. C., Hope standing, ship in distance on right, farmer plowing in distance on left. R., TWO. L., 2 RHODE ISLAND 2.

644. \$2. C., Ceres seated, spread eagle at left. R., deer, 2 above. L., Indian on horseback, 2 above.
645. \$2. C., shipping scene, TWO DOLLARS below. R., bust of female on green die. L., bust of male on green die. 2 and TWO above.
646. \$2. C., spread eagle on limb of tree. R., Justice, 2 above. L., portrait of Washington, 2 above, TWO below.
647. \$3. C., Commerce seated, 3 each side, III below. R., III. L., 3 RHODE ISLAND 3.
648. \$3. C., eagle on globe above miniature view of city, Ceres on right, Indian on left. R., Indian maiden, 3 above. L., Vulcan, 3 below.
649. \$5. C., Neptune in chariot drawn by sea horses, V right, 5 left. R., 5 RHODE ISLAND 5. L., 5. 1838.
650. \$5. C., harbor view, vessels, distant city. R., lady's portrait, 5 above. L., three figures on a cliff, FIVE below.
651. \$10. Have no description.
652. \$10. C., Commerce seated, anchor on shield, vessels in background. R., figure of Liberty, 10 above. L., sailor holding flag, and figure of Agriculture.
653. \$500. C., portrait of Clay. R. and L., allegorical figure, 50 below.
654. \$100. C., Commerce seated, distant vessels, 100 each side. R. and L., ONE HUNDRED across.
655. \$500. C., portrait of Franklin. R., 500 above. L., ship under sail, steamer in distance, 500 below.
656. \$1000. C., allegorical figure, vessel and train in background. R., ONE THOUSAND. L., 1000 below.
657. Post Note. C., spread eagle. R., POST NOTE across. L., RHODE ISLAND.

Mount Vernon Bank.

(Former location, Foster, R. I. Moved to Providence in 1854. Suspended 1859.)

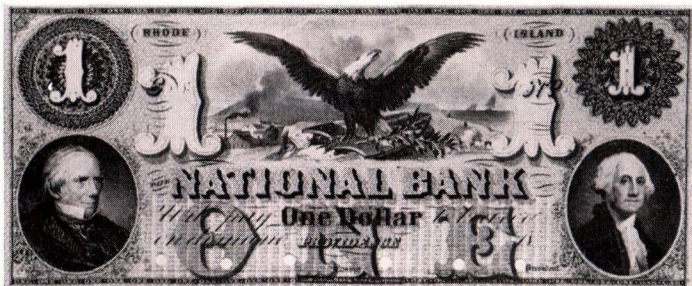
658. \$1. C., State arms, allegorical figure each side. R., lady's portrait, ONE above and below. L., ONE on medallion, 1 above and below.
659. \$1. C., ONE on shield, Commerce seated, State arms below. R., ship under sail, 1 above. L., woman feeding horse, 1 above.
660. \$2. Have no description.
661. \$2. C., shield surmounted by beehive, hunter on right, farmer on left. R., medallion head, 2 above. L., Liberty, 2 above and below.
662. \$3. C., blacksmith shoeing horse, etc. R., lady's portrait, 3 above. L., Commerce standing, 3 above.
663. \$5. C., Indian maiden seated, rainbow at left. R., allegorical figure, 5 above. L., lady's portrait, 5 above.
664. \$5. C., Liberty erect, FIVE right. R., drover and cattle, 5 above and below. L., V, 5 above and below.
665. \$10. C., Goddess of Plenty, shield, nine cherubs in foreground. R., man's portrait, 10 above. L., lady's portrait, 10 above.
666. \$10. C., Hope erect, 10 right. R., 10 above. L., portrait of Washington, TEN above and below.
667. \$20. C., Lafayette standing, cane and hat in right hand. R., 20 above. L., portrait of Franklin, XX above, 20 below.
668. \$50. C., statue of Washington, 50 at right. R., 50, a face above and below. L., ships sailing, 50 above and below.
669. \$100. C., Goddess of Plenty seated, figure of Mercury on right, griffin on safe on left, eagle below. R., C above, 100 below. L., cupid soaring with basket of flowers.

National Bank.

(Incorporated 1833. Changed to Old National Bank 1865. Absorbed by the Industrial Trust Co. in 1906.)

670. \$1. C., Liberty, eagle and shield. R., portrait of Franklin. L., portrait of Washington. ONE above.

671. \$1. C., Naval engagement. R. and L., spread eagle and shield.
 672. \$1. C., spread eagle, ships on right and left. R., sailor, 1 above. L., woman picking grapes, ONE DOLLAR on 1 above.
 673. \$1. C., spread eagle on rock in sea, ship-of-war on right, brig on left. R., figure of Liberty, 1 above. L., Goddess of Music, 1 above.
 674. \$1. C., eagle on shield, cotton plant, ocean on right, village on left. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Clay. 1 above.



No. 675.

675. \$1. Similar to No. 674, excepting 1 1 in white, and ONE in red.
 676. \$1. C., America crushing Secession. R., eagle on rock. L., portrait of Henry Clay. ONE on 1 above.
 677. \$2. C., Goddess of Plenty, distant train. R., portrait of Franklin. L., man's portrait.
 678. \$2. C., three allegorical figures representing Commerce, Agriculture and Architecture. R. and L., eagle and shield, 2 above.
 679. \$2. C., ship-of-war under sail, brig and steamer in distance. R. and L., spread eagle, etc., TWO and 2 above. TWO in slate.
 680. \$2. C., Washington on horseback, two officers, tent with flag. R., eagle on shield, 2 above. L., Justice, 2 above.
 681. \$2. Similar to No. 680, excepting 2 2 outlined in red lathework.
 682. \$2. C., three officers, cannon, etc., 2 each side. R., eagle and shield, 2 above. L., Justice seated, 2 above.
 683. \$3. C., eagle on shield, 3 each side. R. and L., THREE across. 1856.
 684. \$3. C., man, boy, bust of Washington, 3 each side. R., camp scene, 3 above. L., sailor, THREE above, DOLLARS below.
 685. \$3. C., large spread eagle on rock in sea. R. and L., THREE across.
 686. \$5. C., ornamental 5. R., portrait of Washington, FIVE above and below. L., factory view and houses, 5 below. 1858.
 687. \$5. C., steamboat, sailboat, ships, etc. R., Indian holding on tree, overlooking precipice, 5 below. L., Indian on rock, 5 above.
 688. \$5. Similar to No. 685, excepting denomination.
 689. \$5. C., spread eagle on shield, etc. R., allegorical figure, 5 above. L., soldier, 5 above.
 690. \$10. C., TEN DOLLARS. R., lady's portrait, 10 above. L., large spread eagle on rock, X below.
 691. \$10. C., spread eagle, anchor, cogwheel and vessels. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Columbus. Ornamental 10 above.
 692. \$10. Similar to No. 691, excepting TEN in red. 1861.
 693. \$50. C., portrait of J. Q. Adams. R., 50 above. L., soldier, flag, and cannon, FIFTY below.
 694. \$50. C, portrait, L each side. R., 50. L., soldier with flag, FIFTY below.
 695. \$100. C., portrait of Washington. R., 100 above. L., Liberty, shield, United States Capitol in background, 100 below.
 696. \$100. C., Liberty seated, United States Capitol in distance, Washington on right. R., 100. L., 100.

697. \$500. C., spread eagle on shield, D each side. R., Liberty, 500 above. L., Justice, 500 above.
 698. \$1000. C., portrait of Washington. R., 1000 above. L., Liberty, U. S. Capitol in distance, 1000 below.

New England Pacific Bank. (N. Providence.)

(Locations, Smithfield, Pawtucket and N. Providence. Incorporated 1818. Transferred to Pawtucket in 1832. Changed to Pacific National Bank 1865. Absorbed by Industrial Trust Co. 1900.)

699. \$1. C., farm scene, 1 each side. R., Justice, 1 above. L., ONE.
 700. \$2. C., allegorical representation of Agriculture and Manufacture. R., Indian maiden, 2 above and below. L., TWO.
 701. \$3. C., group of six men and women, etc. R., lady's portrait, 3 above and below. L., THREE.
 702. \$5. C., large V, figure and cherub in foreground. R., girl with flowers, 5 above. L., spread eagle on shield, FIVE below.
 703. \$10. C., large X. R., boy with sickle and sheaf, 10 above. L., Vulcan seated, TEN on lower corner.
 704. \$20. C., allegorical figure representing Agriculture. R., Ceres, 20 above and below. L., Minerva, 20 above.
 705. \$20. C., figure, 20 at left. R., portrait of Franklin, 20 above. L., Liberty and eagle, 20 below.
 706. \$50. C., man and woman seated. R., cherub steering sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
 707. \$50. C., title, 50 below. R., Vulcan, 50 above. L., wheat, FIFTY above and below.
 708. \$100. C., spread eagle on limb of tree; canal scene. R., figure representing Agriculture. L., Vulcan seated. 100 above.
 709. \$100. C., eagle, 100 at right. R., allegorical figure, 100 above and below. L., men and boats, C above, 100 below.
 710. \$500. C., 500, D right. R., 500. L., farm scene, 500 below.

Northern Bank. (Incorporated 1856. Closed 1882.)

711. \$1. C., Hope seated. R., Ceres, 1 above. L., figure of Mercury in clouds, ONE above.
 712. \$1. Similar to No. 711, excepting ONE in red. 1856.
 713. \$2. C., spread eagle on shield. R., farmer stacking corn, 2 above. L., figure of Mechanics and the Fine Arts, TWO above.
 714. \$3. C., steamship, other vessels. R., girl feeding chickens, 3 above. L., Justice, THREE above.
 715. \$5. C., title. R., milkmaid, 5 above. L., Dr. Kane and party in the Arctic regions, FIVE and V above.
 716. \$5. Have no description.
 717. \$10. C., title. R., Puritans offering a blessing surprised by Indians, 10 above. L., hens and chickens, X above.
 718. \$10. Have no description.
 719. \$50. C., farmers at lunch, etc. R., dogs and game, 50 above. L., beaver, 50 above.
 720. \$100. C., surveyors. R., men building railroad, 100 above. L., deer, 100 above.
 721. \$500. C., horses at trough, etc. R., Indian. L., bull. 500 above.
 722. \$1000. C., Signing the first Constitution on board the Mayflower. R., dog and money chest, 1000 above. L., Indian on horse, 1000 above.

North Providence Bank (N. Providence).

(Incorporated 1834 at Pawtucket. Failed 1867.)

723. \$1. C., forest scene, Indian, dog and slain deer. R., Liberty and eagle. L., allegorical figure. ONE on four corners.
 724. \$2. C., three figures representing Liberty, Commerce, etc. R., canal scene. L., Ceres, 2 below.
 725. \$5. C., Naval engagements, 5 each side. R., waterfalls, etc., 5 above and below. L., FIVE.

726. \$10. C., steamboat, vessel and rowboat. R., Ceres seated. L., Commerce seated, 10 on X above. 1835.
 727. \$20. C., Justice seated, ship on right, farmers plowing on left. R., TWENTY. L., XX, 20 above and below.
 728. \$50. C., FIFTY DOLLARS, 50 right. R., FIFTY. L., figure representing Commerce, 50 above and below.
 729. \$100. C., wharf scene. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison. ONE HUNDRED on 100 above.
 730. \$500. C., Indian paddling in a canoe, 500 right. R., Justice, 500 above. L., 500 below.
 731. \$1000. C., eagle on a cliff, 1000 right. R., Indian maiden, 1000 above. L., 1000 below.

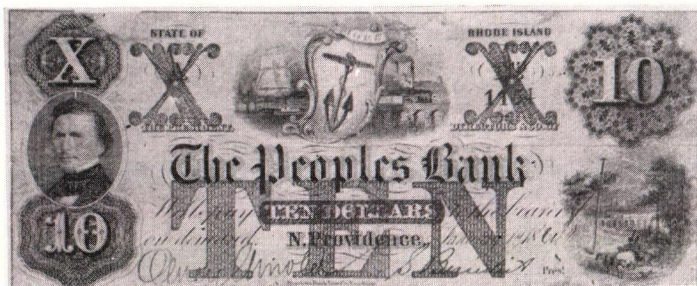
Pawtuxet Bank.

(Incorporated 1814 at Pawtuxet, R. I. Location changed to Providence 1845. Liquidated 1882.)

732. \$1. C., 1. R., bull's head, 1 above. L., State arms, woodcutter on right, Indian on left, 1 lower corner.
 733. \$2. C., 2. R., large ship under sail, TWO above. L., Liberty, small portrait of Washington, and eagle, 2 in lower corner.
 734. \$3. C., large 3, medallion head each side. R., portrait of Indian girl, 3 above. L., farmer standing, milkmaid seated, THREE above, 3 below.
 735. \$5. C., Ceres seated in letter V. R., sailor erect, 5 above. L., steamboat and three vessels, FIVE below.
 736. \$10. C., allegorical figure between 1 and 0. R. and L., lady's portrait, 10 above, TEN below.
 737. \$10. C., yoke of oxen, farmer standing beside them. R., Goddess of Plenty, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
 738. \$20. C., eagle in frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., lady seated with book, 20 above.
 739. \$50. C., Vulcan and Ceres seated. R., cherub steering sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
 740. \$100. C., spread eagle on limb of tree; canal scene. R., Ceres seated. L., Vulcan seated. 100 above.
 741. \$100. Similar to No. 740, excepting HUNDRED in red. 1862.

Peoples Bank. (N. Providence.)

(Incorporated 1846 at Pawtucket, R. I. In 1865 the directors voted to close the affairs of the Bank. Capital transferred to First National Bank of Pawtucket.)



No. 747.

742. \$1. C., State arms, three figures representing Justice, Hope and Liberty. R., figure representing Agriculture, ONE on 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 below.
 743. \$2. C., Ceres and Commerce seated. R., Liberty, eagle and shield, 2 above. L., medallion head, TWO and 2 below.

744. \$2. Similar to No. 743, excepting 2 2 and TWO outlined in red lathework. 1862.
745. \$5. C., three figures representing Agriculture, Liberty and Commerce. R., locomotive, 5 above. L., Liberty, shield and eagle, 5 above.
746. \$5. Similar to No. 745, excepting 5 FIVE in red. 1862.
747. \$10. C., State arms. R., road view, 10 above. L., portrait of Pierce, X above, 10 below. 1864.
748. \$20. C., allegorical figure between 2 and 0. R., Ceres, 20 above and below. L., Minerva erect, 20 above.
749. \$50. C., Vulcan and Ceres. R., cherub steering sailboat, 50 above and below. L., Minerva, 50 above.
750. \$100. C., eagle on branch of tree; canal scene. R., figure of Agriculture. L., Vulcan seated, 100 above.
751. \$500. C., Indian paddling in a canoe, 500 right. R., Justice, 500 above. L., 500 below.
752. \$1000. C., eagle on a cliff, 1000 right. R., Indian maiden, 1000 above. L., 1000 below.

Peoples Savings Bank. (Incorporated 1851.)

Phenix Bank.

(Formerly Farmers & Mechanics Bank, of Pawtucket. New institution was formed under its forfeited charter, and later existed in Providence under title of Phenix Bank in 1833.)

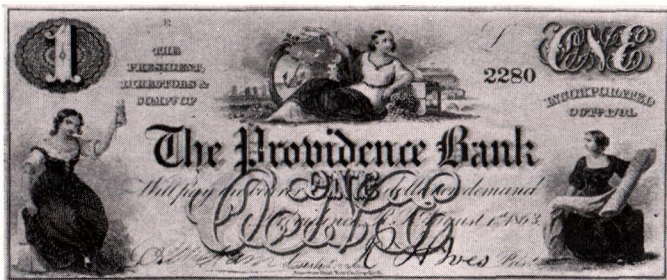
753. \$1. C., spread eagle on rock. R., Commerce seated, 1 above. L., allegorical figure, 1 above.
754. \$2. C., three figures representing Justice, Ceres and Commerce, 2 right. R., Vulcan, 2 above. L., 2 below.
755. \$3. C., Commerce seated, 3 right. R., portrait of Henry Clay. L., figure representing the Fine Arts, 3 above.
756. \$5. C., spread eagle on shield. R., figure of Liberty, 5 above. L., figure of Agriculture, FIVE above, 5 below.
757. \$5. Have no description.
758. \$10. C., Liberty, shield and eagle. R., Commerce, 10 above. L., portrait of Washington, X above, 10 below.
759. \$20. C., State arms, Ceres seated on right, steamboat below. R., portrait of Fillmore, 20 above. L., 20 below.
760. \$50. C., farm scene. R., figure of Agriculture, 50 above. L., portrait of General Taylor, 50 above, FIFTY below.
761. \$100. C., Hope pointing to vessels in distance, portrait of Franklin on right. R., 100 above. L., C below.
762. \$500. C., 500 on circular die. R., sailor seated, 500 below. L., large ship under sail, D below.

Providence Bank.

(Incorporated in October, 1791. First State bank established in Rhode Island. Changed to Providence National Bank in 1865.)

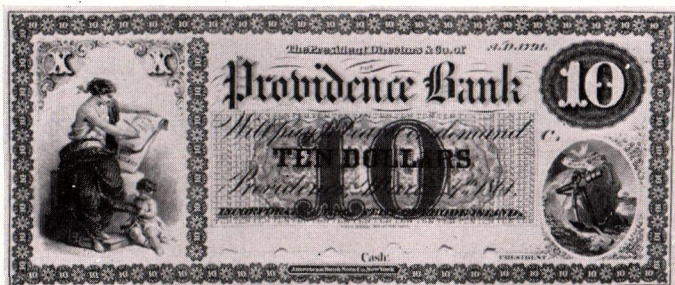
763. \$1. C., title, 1 each side, allegorical representation of Commerce below. R., 1 ONE 1. L., ONE.
764. \$1. C., man seated, ship on right. R., State arms, 1 above and below. L., 1, ONE above and below.
765. \$1. C., State arms, etc. R., figure of Industry, ONE above. L., figure of Commerce, 1 above. ONE in green. 1863.
766. \$2. C., State arms, Liberty seated on left. R., 2, TWO above and below. L., figure in ornamental 2.
767. \$2. C., similar to No. 765. R., Commerce seated, 2 above. L., milkmaid seated in ornamental 2.
768. \$3. C., female and State arms. R., allegorical figure in large 3. L., 3, III above and below.
769. \$3. C., similar to No. 765. R., large 3, figure of Commerce, THREE above. L., figure of Agriculture, 3 above.
770. \$5. C., ornamental 5, allegorical representation of Agriculture,

- etc. R., Justice, FIVE above and below. L., Goddess of Plenty, 5 above, FIVE below.
771. \$5. C., title, figure of Commerce, etc. R., shield surmounted by two cherubs, FIVE above. L., V and three figures, FIVE above, 5 below.



No. 765.

772. \$10. C., Hope seated, anchor on shield, 10 below. R. and L., 10 on die.
773. \$10. C., cherub holding \$10 gold piece. R., Minerva erect, TEN above and below. L., Indian maiden, 10 above.



No. 774.

774. \$10. C., TEN DOLLARS on 10 and TEN. R., Hope on anchor, 10 above. L., female holding scroll bearing "INCORPORATED OCT. 1791," child with wreath, XX above. 1861.
775. \$20. C., Ceres beside column, XX each side. R., 20, Liberty above, spread eagle below. L., 20, Goddess of Plenty above, spread eagle below.
776. \$20. C., TWENTY DOLLARS on 20 and TWENTY. R., girl's portrait, 20 above. L., figure holding torch, books, etc., TWENTY above.
777. \$25. Have no description.
778. \$50. C., State arms surmounted by wreath, Minerva on right, Liberty on left. R., State arms, 50 above and below. L., FIFTY.
779. \$100. C., similar to No. 778. R., State arms. L., ONE HUNDRED.
780. \$500. C., allegorical figure and cherubs in clouds over city. R. and L., 500 on medallion head.
781. \$1000. C., similar to No. 789. R., 1000 on medallion head, ONE THOUSAND on M above. L., 1000.

Providence Institution for Savings. (Incorporated 1819.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

The Numismatist will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

WE HAVE A BOOTH AT THE CHICAGO HOBBY SHOW.

Believing that the annual Hobby Show, held in Chicago the first week in December, offers a splendid opportunity for publicity for The Numismatist and the A. N. A., we will have a booth at the Show for the entire week. It will be in charge of J. Henri Ripstra, a member of the Board of Governors and president of the Chicago Coin Club. A clerical representative will also be on duty continuously during the day and evening. The booth will be double the size of the ordinary booth and will also be occupied by the Chicago Coin Club, and will be adjoining the booth of the Koin-X-Change Shop. Any of our members or readers visiting the show are requested to call at the booth and sign the registration book.

THE NEW ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Following the granting of an indefinite leave of absence to Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin because of ill health, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has been appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury and during Mr. Woodin's absence will be acting Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Woodin will take a lengthy vacation until his health is restored.

Mr. Morgenthau is now governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

He is a gentleman farmer and a close personal friend of President Roosevelt. He is an admirer and former Cornell University pupil of Prof. George Warren, prominent advocate of managed currency, and with the professor has been among the President's principal supporters in the gold-purchasing program.

LA SOCIETE LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART.

The membership medal of the Belgian Medallic Art Society, 1932, Exercise XXVII, was distributed some time ago. Designed by the sculptor, J. Dupon, it is entitled "Religion and Mankind."



Of symbolism rarely seen, both sides are masterpieces of strength and delicacy such as is usually found on medals of the society's series. It is struck in light bronze. The illustration is reduced. It measures 70mm. (See The Numismatist, July, 1932, page 451.) J. deL.

PREPARING A CATALOGUE OF MAMLUK COINS.

Prof. L. A. Mayer, of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine (his address is P. O. Box 612), writes that he is preparing a catalogue of the coins of the Mamluk Sultans preserved at Jerusalem, the best series known. He would very much like to get in touch with any collectors or institutions in America having important Mamluk coins. He is, of course, particularly interested in any undescribed varieties of the coinages of the Mamelukes (to use the less correct and more familiar name of this group of Egyptian rulers).

T. O. MABBOTT.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ISSUES TOKEN FOR 1927.

For the last two years the Buffalo Numismatic Association has issued tokens bearing on one side the names of the officers for the current year.



These seem to have proved popular, and perhaps that is the reason why the association decided to issue a similar token at this time for its organization year—1927.

TWO NEW LOCAL NUMISMATIC CLUBS FORMED.

During October two new local numismatic clubs were formed, both in the East. One of these, the New Jersey Numismatic Society, Northern New Jersey, has its headquarters in Maplewood, N. J., which is the center of an area that contains many collectors. The organization of this society is due largely to the efforts of Charles F. Nettleship, Jr., of Maplewood, who has been engaged for six months in the preliminary work. He writes as follows: "I am happy to report that the New Jersey Numismatic Society has come into being, has actually met and will meet again later this month. While the attendance at the initial gathering could have been larger, no one could have asked for more interest to be displayed. This is a very small, compact State, with the center of population in this area. Consequently, with membership from Rahway, Summit, Chatham, Gillette, Newark, the Oranges, Montclair and other distant members of whom I am reasonably sure, we can adopt no strictly local name. But nothing is to prevent the formation of other societies of a strictly local nature if such desire to come into being." Miss Gladys D. Wade, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J., is secretary.

The other new organization is the Bronx Coin Club, of the Bronx, New York City, which was organized on October 10. Writing of the formation of the club, Harry J. Stein says: "The first meeting was attended by an enthusiastic group of collectors. We welcome coin collectors in the Bronx and Westchester counties to attend our meetings, which will be held on the second Tuesday of each month at the East 148th Street Restaurant, located at East 148th street, just east of Third avenue, in the Bronx, New York City." O. T. Sghia is president, and F. S. Knobloch, 1055 East 232d street, New York City, is secretary.

MR. KOHLER'S OFFICE SCENE OF HOLD-UP.

For the second time recently, the office of Rud Kohler, coin dealer, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, was the scene of a hold-up by bandits on November 11. Mr. Kohler told police he was alone in his office when a youth came in and asked to be shown a Trade dollar. As Mr. Kohler turned to open the safe to get the coin, two other men came in, and he found himself facing two guns. He was struck in the face and over the head with the revolver by one of the men. As soon as the men left he called for help, and was found lying on the floor by another tenant in the building. Coins valued at between \$3000 and \$5000 were taken by the bandits. Mr. Kohler was taken to a hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He later was taken home.

"NATIONAL CATALOGUE OF UNITED STATES COINS."

We have received a copy of the "National Catalogue of United States Coins," published by the California Stamp Company, Los Angeles, Cal., and edited by Edward T. Wallis. The book contains 160 pages, is pocket size, and is attractively bound in cloth with gilt lettering.

The book lists practically every coin issued by the United States Mint and its different branches and gives the value of the coin in good, fine, uncirculated and proof condition whenever proof are known, in addition to the number struck of each coin at the different mints. Illustrations are given of all the types of coins. It also treats in the same manner the private issues of gold coins, paper fractional currency and encased postage stamps.

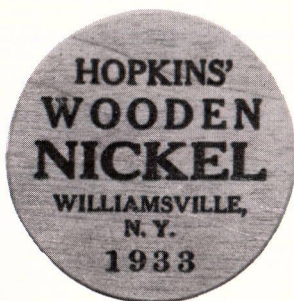
The value placed on the coins in the different grades of preservation is perhaps the feature that will appeal most strongly to collectors, since most of the other information is available elsewhere as well. But the combined features in a handy, compact volume makes it a particularly desirable work.

Collectors and dealers always have and perhaps always will disagree as to the value of a particular coin. There is considerable variation in quoted prices of different dealers, whether for buying or selling, as well as for auction records. But even so there is an average or approximate value for

every coin, and it is such a value that the book attempts to give. The average collector finds it difficult to keep fixed in his mind the approximate value of each coin in the different United States series, but with a copy of this book in his pocket or within easy reach he will find it a valuable addition to his numismatic library.

MR. HOPKINS ISSUES WOODEN NICKEL.

Keeping in line with the procession of oddities in medias of exchange, Nelson S. Hopkins, of Williamsville, N. Y., has issued what he terms "Hop-



kins' Wooden Nickel," printed on wood 1-32 of an inch in thickness. No redemption date is mentioned, but we infer Mr. Hopkins will redeem all presented to him during 1933.

PRICES AT ANDERSON GALLERIES SALE, OCTOBER 27.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the collection of medals and Orders of Chivalry of the later Charles P. Senter, of St. Louis, Mo., by the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, New York City, on October 17, 1933. Many of the specimens were sold in lots containing a number of pieces.

20—Medal, Battle of Germantown. B. 556. Bronze proof	\$ 35.00
30—Indian medal, Louis XV. B. 160, silver. V. F.	70.00
33—Indian medal, George III, 1757, silver. V. G.	70.00
43—Indian medal, Washington, 1793	370.00
44—Indian medal, Washington, 1796. Season Medals. 3 pcs.	45.00
49—Indian medal, John Adams, 1797, silver. V. F.	85.00
51—Indian medal, Thomas Jefferson, 1801, silver. V. F.	40.00
59—Indian medal, John Quincy Adams, 1825. V. F.	40.00
67—Indian medal, John Tyler, 1841. V. F.	40.00
77—Indian medal, Abraham Lincoln, 1862. V. F.	45.00
82—Indian medal, James A. Garfield, 1881. V. F.	32.50
84—Indian medal, Chester A. Arthur, 1881. V. F.	37.50
87—American Fur Company medal, John Jacob Astor. V. F.	40.00
94—Medal, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 1826. Silver proof, in original case	35.00
117—Life-saving medal	32.50
120—Orders of Chivalry, Great Britain. 3 pcs.	330.00
122—Order, Great Britain, Order of the Thistle, jewel and star. 2 pcs.	250.00
125—Royal Order of Victoria and Albert	140.00
125—Great Britain, four Stars, George V. 4 pieces	160.00
145—Austria-Hungary, Order of the Golden Fleece	175.00
161—Prussia, Decoration of Friedrich (about 1888)	40.00
188—Great Britain, medal, Battle of the Nile, 1798	92.50
244—Books, "The Early Coins of America," S. S. Crosby, and Loubat's "Medallic History of the United States of America." Lot	35.00



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to *The Numismatist*, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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 ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted December 1, 1933.

- 4333 Urban C. Thobe, C-360 Station C, Dayton, Ohio.
 4334 George Requard, Care Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
 4335 Howard G. Godfrey, 1206 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 4336 Salvatore Graziano, 523 North Taylor Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
 4337 William Le Roy House, 521 North Evers Street, Plant City, Fla.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to November 10, 1933. If no objections are received prior to January 1, 1934, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the January issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by.
G. W. P. Cleary (General),	Lee F. Hewitt
1447 Winona Street, Chicago, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson
Joseph Sasson (General),	Frederick S. Knobloch
48 West 18th Street, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Harold Allard (United States Gold Coins),	Barney Bluestone
94 Mitchell Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
George C. Dixon (U. S. Minor and Colonial Coins),	M. H. Bolender
Mt. Claire, Neb.	Harry T. Wilson
David McRoberts (General),	Fred W. Noske
1005 West Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.	Harry T. Wilson
Harry Boosel (U. S. Coins and Proof Sets),	Harry T. Wilson
1623 East 55th Street, Chicago, Ill.	J. Henri Ripstra
William N. DeRosier (American Coins),	Moritz Wormser
249 Main Street, Bristol, Conn.	Harry T. Wilson
William L. Clark (U. S. Minor and Foreign Coins),	Moritz Wormser
975 Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Edgar H. Sittig (United States and Early American),	Morris Klaif
167 West 80th Street, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser
Oliver E. Kline (U. S. Cents and Half Dollars),	Harry S. Boynton
3327 Ridgeway Avenue, Laureldale, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson
Jack Showell (General),	M. Joe Murphy
213 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.	Harry T. Wilson
Hans Sergl (General),	Joseph Barnet
477 ½ Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Abraham Heidal (Chinese Coins),	Ragnar Cederlund
Fosston, Minn.	Lawrence Josephson
E. Eugene Hungerford (General),	Frank M. Schmieg
12665 South Western Avenue, Blue Island, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson
Paul F. Hoag (All American Coins and Paper Money),	Moritz Wormser
2198 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Jerry E. Marceau (General),	Moritz Wormser
249 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.	Harry T. Wilson
Bronx Coin Club, Frederick S. Knobloch, Secy.,	Harry J. Stein
151 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.	Otto Sghia
J. F. Pessel, M. D. (Half Cents),	Paul S. Cutter
115 West Broad Street, Hopewell, N. J.	Harry T. Wilson
Francis E. Gandy (General),	James G. Macallister
8 North Sumner Avenue, Margate City, N. J.	Harry T. Wilson
W. H. Butler (General),	B. Max Mehl
3507 Lindenwood Avenue, Dallas, Texas	William A. Philpott, Jr.
Harrison W. Moore (U. S. Coins and Paper Money),	John E. Morse
268 Mower St., Worcester, Mass.	George H. Blake

Changes of Address.

F. L. Toupal, from 250 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose, Cal., to 2701 Alum Rock Avenue, San Jose, Cal.

Ray O. Porter, D.V.S., from P. O. Box 342, Neosho, Mo., to Yellville, Ark.
 William E. Ristow, from 4924 Balmoral Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 3258 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Ralph W. Hungerford, from U. S. S. J. Fred Talbott, Care Postmaster, New York, N. Y., to U. S. S. Childs (241), Care Postmaster, San Diego, Cal.

Sidney Haas, from 1012 North Berendo Street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 6421 Orange Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Charles W. Foster, Librarian, from 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y., to 100 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

Julius deLagerberg, from Shoreham L. I., N. Y., to 240 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

H. Maxwell Keith, from 516 East 44th Street, Kansas City, Mo., to 508 East 44th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Alf. T. Whitman, from 2626 South Gaffey Avenue, San Pedro, Cal., to 1558 West Ninth Street, San Pedro, Cal.

M. R. Germann, from 7656 Saginaw Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 2445 East 72nd Street, South Shore Station, Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. Sullivan, from 5436 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., to 4942 Washington Boul., Chicago, Ill.

Minerva B. Pontius, M. D., from Woodmere, Evansville, Ind., to 123 South East First Street, Evansville, Ind.

Cecil J. Cale, from 517 Swan Street, Buffalo, N. Y., to Care Wilbridge Hotel, Corning, N. Y.

David C. Goodman, from 417 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., to Granada Towers, 310 Riverside Boul., Long Beach, N. Y.

William P. Donlon, from 603 Washington Street, Utica, N. Y., to P. O. Box 144, Utica, N. Y.

Charles E. Stoaks, from 253 Spaulding Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y., to 378 Bennett Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Chester D. Brooks, from 5414 Ash Lane, Dallas, Texas, to 624 Cameron Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

TO THE A. N. A. MEMBERS: GREETINGS.

The selection of a presiding officer for the A. N. A. comes once a year as a privilege to each member, and a duty to the Association.

For the compliment given to me I wish to express my appreciation. Your careful choice in the past makes this a harder task for my term of office. However, the united support given to me while your Chairman for four terms will make my service less of a problem. Since I was ushered into the chair at Chicago before being elected, I was given a better understanding of what to anticipate in Cleveland.

With regard to our Chicago convention, everyone, regardless of the great Century of Progress attraction, showed an unusual interest in all our business sessions. This kind of interest should eventually bring forth many good prospects numismatically inclined to become members of the Association. The wise foresight of our founders in obtaining a Federal charter gives us a unique appeal in approaching those who have an interest in our hobby.

At this time I wish to congratulate the most efficient of our boosters, namely, the tireless contributors of papers, and those who regularly send in valuable matters of interest to the readers of The Numismatist.

An acknowledgement of appreciation should also be extended to the many club secretaries. Their monthly reports appearing in our official organ call for a great deal of time and labor and are of great interest. We wish the same recognition could be extended to the activities of the District Secretaries, to which group I also belong.

The last convention voiced some dissatisfaction concerning the lack of results and reports from our District Secretaries. I was pleased to be able to convey our greetings to the sponsors of the large numismatic meetings just held in Columbus, Ohio, October 14-16; San Francisco, October 20-22, and Cleveland, November 11. These very active clubs deserve much credit

for working up such successful State conventions so shortly after our national meeting. My endeavor will be to assist all I can and to keep progressing at all times.

In closing I wish to remind the members that a committee will be appointed to make the long-desired paper-money cases a reality. All members attending our annual conventions will hereafter receive free a convention badge, regardless of whether they purchase entertainment books or not.

Of much importance is the contemplated revision of the by-laws. The committee for this is headed by Dr. Henderson. Any sound suggestions, with reference to recommended changes will have the careful attention of the committee.

Thanking you for this opportunity to serve our association,

Very truly yours,

NELSON T. THORSON.

President of the A. N. A.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 13, 1933.

Deaths

FRED BARBER KING.

After an illness of two years, Fred Barber King, of 24 Calumet street, Rochester, N. Y., died on October 23, aged 71 years. He had been a member of the A. N. A. for many years and was a charter member of the Rochester Numismatic Association. At the Rochester convention of the A. N. A. in 1917 he was elected a member of the Board of Governors and served for one year. He was president of the R. N. A. in 1916.

Since 1902 he had been president and manager of the seed house of Mandeville & King Company, with which he had been connected for forty-two years. He was born in Lockport, N. Y., where he lived until he removed to Rochester.

He was a member of Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, F. and A. M., Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, Damascus Temple of the Shrine, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Automobile Club of Rochester. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Reformation.

Mr. King's first wife, who was Miss L. Belle Philips, of Lockport, died in 1911. His second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth R. King, survives, with a niece, Miss Gertrude Stehler, and a nephew, Carl Stehler.

Mr. King had been a collector of coins for many years. His principal collection was sold in 1923. He was particularly interested in the R. N. A.'s collection at the Museum of Arts and Sciences, to which he donated many specimens.

RAYMOND KOLB WILMARTH.

After an illness of a few days of pneumonia, Ray K. Wilmarth, a member of the A. N. A., died at his home, 504 South Cleveland Avenue, Cushing, Okla., October 16.

Born in Pennsylvania in 1893 he was graduated in 1916 from Princeton University. He volunteered for service in the United States Army in May, 1917, enlisting in the 107th Engineers, 32nd Division, of Wisconsin.

R. K. Wilmarth was one of those whose service and sacrifice for his country in time of war did not end with the signing of the Armistice. He developed arthritis of a severe type as the result, governmental investigations found, of exposure incurred when the Tuscania steamship on which he was crossing was torpedoed, and he floated more than 10 hours in the icy water. This was in February, 1918. Major engagements of the war in which he participated were: Juvigny, Chateau Thierry and Verdun. He was given an honorable discharge in August, 1919.

Although he has been a member of the A. N. A. only for the past two years, his collection was quite advanced at the time of his death.

For more than 10 years Mr. Wilmarth has been totally disabled, but has maintained a cheerfulness of spirit and alertness of mind. His collection

was his constant hobby, over which he had spent many long hours in study and enjoyment.

Mr. Wilmarth was registered at the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A., and received his badge, but business prevented him from attending any of the meetings.

Mr. Wilmarth specialized not in one series of coins but mostly in condition. Each of his series of United States coins was always in the best possible condition he could obtain.

In his death numismatics loses an enthusiastic collector.

GLEN L. BOATRIGHT.

ADDITIONS TO THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

The following three books have been purchased for the library during the past month:

"Tracts Relating to the Currency of the Massachusetts Bay, 1682-1720," by Andrew McFarland Davis. 1902. This work contains reprints of some of the rare old tracts and papers relating to the old currency and is exceedingly interesting to one who enjoys reading early American letters, etc.

A copy of the "Lincoln Number of The Numismatist," February, 1924. This contains the King list of the Lincoln medals and tokens. It was added for the collectors of this series so that it might be loaned without lending the whole volume for 1924.

"Confederate and Southern State Currency," by W. W. Bradbeer, 1915. This very rare work has been the authority on the subject for many years. The addition of this work to the library will be much appreciated by collectors of Confederate bills. It was only obtained at a reasonable price for the library after three years' search on the part of the Librarian.

A mistake was made several months ago and proper credit was not given in The Numismatist to Charles Florange, of Paris, France, for his contribution of the following:

"Iconographic Mettallique du General Lafayette" par Dr. P. Olivier, 1933. (The American edition was reviewed on page 570, September, 1933, issue of The Numismatist by Thomas O. Mabbott.)

We are grateful to Mr. Florange for his contributions to the library and hope that the omission will not affect his interest in our library.

Nov. 14, 1933.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Librarian.

WARNING TO COLLECTORS.

I feel that it is my duty to warn collectors against two modern reproductions on the market. These are reprinted copies of Doughty on Cents and Pye's "Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens." These two books are being allowed to pass as originals and are not sold as the reprints that they are.

They are both manufactured by the same person or persons and are very cleverly done. They are made by some photo-engraving process which reproduces all of the defects in type, etc., making exact reproductions, which are difficult to detect.

The following details are my observations of the copies offered to me:

Doughty on Cents was published originally in 1890, as those who are familiar with the work know. These reprints are an exact reproduction, as to type, illustrations, etc., but the book has the appearance of being newly rebound, but was better than that customarily done on rebound books. The paper was new and clean and different than that used in the original. It has all the earmarks of a brand new book. Even the ink was not thoroughly dry and would smear readily on the darker spots. If it were an original, the ink would certainly dry in forty-three years. And, fortunately, when compared with an original they are easily detected by the paper and slight differences of the inking.

Pye's work is done the same way and all points above apply to it with the addition of dot dash check marks behind Bolton in the list or index. This is a printed mark that appears on the original as a pencil mark and was allowed to go through.

The writer has no objection to reprints, provided they are made with corrections and additions and sold as such at reasonable prices. They are a good thing for numismatics. But when they are allowed to pass as originals to bring more money, that is a different story. So collectors are warned to have these books properly authenticated before they purchase them.

Nov. 13, 1933.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, Librarian.

PRICES AT MORGENTHAU SALE, OCTOBER 18.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of J. C. Morgenthau & Co., Inc., New York City, October 18, 1933:

1—N. E. shilling. Fine	\$130.00
4—Oak Tree sixpence, Crosby 4-C. V. F.	75.00
11—Pine Tree shilling, Crosby 12-D. Unc.	86.00
17—Maryland shilling. V. G.	45.00
19—Maryland fourpence. Unc.	155.00
34—Connecticut Higley threepence, 1737. Fairly good	30.00
45—Baltimore Town or Standish Barry threepence. Fine	65.00
52—New York Cent, 1786, Non Vi Virtute Vici, Crosby Pl. VIII 4. Fine	110.00
68—Washington Naked Bust Cent, Crosby Pl. X 9. Olive red proof	145.00
76—Pattern Disme, 1792, copper. V. F.	120.00
77—Half Disme, 1792. Mint state, brilliant	120.00
78—Silver Center cent, 1792. Good	175.00
79—Washington gold Funeral medal. V. F.	105.00
103—Gold dollar, 1856 D. Unc.	61.00
113—Gold dollar, 1860 D. V. F.	20.00
116—Gold dollar, 1863. Superb proof	32.00
117—Gold dollar, 1864. About Unc.	25.00
120—Gold dollar, 1869. Brilliant proof	20.00
122—Gold dollar, 1870 S. Unc.	90.00
126—Gold dollar, 1875. Unc.	75.00
140—Quarter eagle, 1796, no stars. Superb	175.00
141—Quarter eagle, 1797. Ex. fine	240.00
146—Quarter eagle, 1806 over 5. Ex. fine	137.00
158—Quarter eagle, 1834, motto over eagle. Unc.	700.00
182—Three dollar gold, 1873. Unc.	85.00
184—Three dollar gold, 1876. Brilliant proof	150.00
185—Three dollar gold, 1877. Brilliant proof	81.00
197—Half eagle, 1795. Extremely fine	51.00
198—Half eagle, 1796. Extremely fine	75.00
199—Half eagle, 1797 over 95, large eagle. Extremely fine	475.00
200—Half eagle, 1797, 16 stars, small eagle. Unc.	825.00
220—Half eagle, 1823. Unc.	91.00
221—Half eagle, 1827. About unc.	600.00
222—Half eagle, 1828 over 27. Extremely fine	455.00
223—Half eagle, 1830. Unc.	150.00
224—Half eagle, 1834, motto over eagle. Unc.	160.00
227—Eagle, 1796. About unc.	80.00
228—Eagle, 1797, small eagle. Very fine	80.00
230—Eagle, 1798. Extremely fine	125.00
236—\$2 ½, 1830, Templeton Reid, Georgia. Extremely fine	350.00
237—\$5, 1830, Templeton Reid, Georgia. Fine	1325.00
241—\$2 ½, C. Bechtler, Carolina Gold, 67 G. 21 Carats. V. F.	61.00
242—\$2 ½, C. Bechtler, Carolina Gold, 67 G. 21 Carats. Pattern in gilt copper	80.00
243—\$2 ½, C. Bechtler, Georgia Gold, 64 G. 22 Carats. V. F.	61.00
244—\$2 ½, C. Bechtler, North Carolina Gold, 75 G. 20 C. V. F.	300.00
247—\$5, C. Bechtler, Georgia Gold, 128 G. 22 Carats, Rutherford. Mint state	85.00
248—\$5, C. Bechtler, North Carolina Gold, 150 G. 20 Carats. Unc.	400.00
258—\$2 ½, 1849, Utah. Fine	75.00
259—\$5, 1849, Utah. V. F.	40.00
260—\$5, 1850, Utah. Mint state	76.00

263—\$5, 1850, Baldwin & Co. Unc.	250.00
264—\$10, 1850, Baldwin & Co., Vaquero type. Extremely fine....	1000.00
265—\$50, octagonal, 1851, Humbert, 887 Thous. V. F.	240.00
266—Pattern octagonal \$50	535.00
268—\$10, Miners Bank. V. F.	250.00
270—\$10, 1849, Moffat & Co. Extremely fine	60.00
272—\$10, 1852, Moffat & Co. Extremely fine	110.00
275—\$1, 1849, Pacific Company, pattern in silver gilt. Unc.	400.00
276—\$2½, 1849, Pacific Company, pattern in silver. V. F.	175.00
277—\$50, 1852, U. S. Assay Office, 900 Thous. Extremely fine ...	240.00
281—\$5, 1852, Wass, Molitor & Co. Extremely fine	60.00
282—\$10, 1852, Wass, Molitor & Co. Extremely fine	55.00
284—\$20, 1855, Wass, Molitor & Co., small head. V. F.	285.00
285—\$50, 1855, round, Wass, Molitor & Co. V. F.	480.00
287—\$5, 1849, Oregon Exchange Co. Extremely fine	175.00
289—12 Rubles, 1842, Russia, platinum. Extremely fine	150.00

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in the Green Room of Hotel Grady. Atlanta. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 794 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets second Tuesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1055 East 232d St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Ernest Kraus, Secretary, 86 Bay 29th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Charles E. Stoaks, Secretary, 253 Spaulding St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Kenneth W. Lee, Secretary, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale, Cal.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1408 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Elmer C. Henderson, Secretary, 661 S. Harris Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. F. Schultz, Secretary, 1123 Oak Cliff Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. Russell Stehfest, Secretary, 4866 Newport Ave., Detroit, Mich.

New Jersey Numismatic Society, Northern New Jersey—Meets monthly as decided at previous meeting. Miss Gladys D. Wade, Secretary, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paul-hus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 201, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Charles W. Foster, Secretary, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times

a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Meyer H. Lewis, Secretary, 145 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 1627 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—299th regular meeting, November 10. In the absence of Howland Wood, president, Moritz Wormser acted as chairman. The following members were present: Dr. Bailey, Messrs. Barnet, Boyd, Gutttag, Holzman, Knobloch, Kusterer, Liveright, Marx, Nilson, Morris, Robertson, Sghia, Smith, Stein, Tait, Wormser, Zerbe, and as guest, Charles Wormser.

The topic for the evening was "Counterstamped Coins." Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Wormser: Counterstamped Coins: Franconian Circuit, 11 varieties; English mills, 11 varieties; 15 Spanish, Portuguese and Spanish-American counterstamps; European counterstamps, 4 silver, 3 gold; 1 U. S. advertisement; 1 Napoleon; African and Asiatic; 2 Russian, 2 Ancient Greek.

Mr. Boyd: Mexico, 26 counterstamped coins, silver; Philippine Islands, 24 counterstamped coins, silver; Jamaica, 10 pieces; Mozambique, 10 pieces.

Mr. Kusterer: Mozambique, 1843, onza; Zara, 1813, 2 oz.

Mr. Knobloch: Chile, 5 peso, silver; Guatemala, 1 peso in bronze-aluminum, dated 1923, about the size of a penny; Costa Rica, 50 centimos, dated 1892, counterstamped 1923.

Mr. Zerbe: Two \$5 national bank notes, recent printings of two different banks, both being the same charter number and officers' signatures; a draft written and signed by B. Franklin, 1771; a check to "Self for Robert" signed by A. Lincoln, 1862.

Mr. Stein: Drachm of Rhodes; drachm of Larissa; tetradrachm of Ptolemy VI.

Mr. Sghia: 10 ducatoon, Siebenbergen, Transylvania.

Mr. J. Marx: Germany, Commemorative portugoloser of Hamburg, 10 ducats, 1394-1894, and 10 ducats, 1528-1858. Saxony, Friedrich August II, 1733-1766, 6 Vicariats ducats, 1742; Braunschweig, ¼ gold gulden, 1754, George II, and ¼ ducat, 1734, Ludwig Rudolph. Japan, tempo, Koban Kin, tempo period 1829-1847, 5 ryo, year 9, 1837. Russia, 1842, 12 roubles, platinum. England, Charles II, 1661, gold medal on his coronation. Honduras, 1 peso, 1896, rev. arms around center Republica de Honduras. Bolivia, Republica Boliviana, 8 escudos, 1843. Colombia, Estados Unidos de Colombia, 20 pesos, 1871. Brazil, 6400 reis, Petrus II, 1833; 20,000 reis, Petrus II, 1856.

Mr. Gutttag: 42 counterstamped copper coins, Mexico, South America and West Indies.

Mr. Tait: 2 volumes, containing list of American transportation tokens.

Mr. E. Smith: United States dollar, 1840, counterstamped with the head of Washington.

Mr. T. F. Morris: 10 copper plates of the Miami Exporting Company, Cincinnati, first chartered bank in Ohio, issued 1812-14.

The membership committee reported favorably on the applications of Albert C. Murphy and Dr. Norton S. Hahn. Both gentlemen were elected unanimously.

The medallic art committee reported that the silver anniversary and presidential medal of the New York Numismatic Club will be ready for distribution in December. This medal is to be struck in bronze. Price to members, \$2; silver, price to members, \$5, and in pure nickel at \$2.50 apiece. A medal struck in nickel will be an innovation in Numismatic Club medals, as this will be the first pure nickel medal that was ever struck for a numismatic club or society.

The entertainment committee reported that a dinner will be served at the next meeting of the club, December 9th, this dinner being in celebration of the 300th regular monthly meeting, or the 25th annual meeting. Dinner will be served at 6.45 P. M. The price will be \$3 per person. Members were especially requested to invite a guest or guests. Each member is requested to exhibit not over three coins or medals or pieces of paper money from his collection, and the committee suggests that in picking out an exhibit, to pick items which would prove interesting to the guests attending this dinner who are not coin collectors.

The nominating committee submitted its report of nominations for 1934, as follows:

President, E. T. Newell.

Vice-President, A. W. Deas.

Secretary-Treasurer, F. C. C. Boyd.

Executive Committee—Jacob Marx, chairman; Howland Wood, O. T. Sghia and H. J. Stein.

Membership Committee—Joseph Barnet, chairman; R. S. Holzman, R. Robertson, T. F. Morris and F. S. Knobloch.

Publication Committee—Farran Zerbe, chairman; V. L. Brown and J. M. Telleen.

Medallic Art Committee—R. E. Case, chairman; W. C. Langdon, J. M. Swanson, J. Gutttag and L. Kusterer.

The nominating committee was discharged with thanks. Following the regular procedure, members may make nominations from the floor other than those submitted by the nominating committee, at the next meeting.

In view of the dinner to be held at the December meeting, our regular order of business will be waived, the only business to be transacted at the meeting to be the election of officers.

A special greeting was extended to our member, Frank Liveright, who has not attended the meetings for some time. Mr. Liveright was particularly interested in this meeting, in view of the topic, his collection of counter-stamped South American and Mexican coins being perhaps the finest collection in America. Mr. Liveright enjoyed the meeting and informed the club that he would do his utmost to be at the annual meeting in December.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—226th meeting, October 19. Members present: Dr. R. Renz, Messrs. Kallar, Fulton, Telfer, Dodd, Dworkowski, Hoare, Rapp, Temple, Brisley, Dively, Needeles, Camp, Eggert, Hubel, Watson and Stehfest. Visitor, Alfred Beck.

It was decided that the Detroit Coin Club should exhibit with the Michigan Stamp Club at its annual exhibition in March, 1934.

Motion was carried to have the next Detroit Coin Club regular meeting at the Detroit Turnverein, at Crane and Jefferson, November 2. R. Hubel and Dr. Renz were appointed a committee of arrangements.

Mr. Watson read a paper entitled "The English Penny." He had several English pennies to illustrate his talk. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Watson for writing this interesting paper.

Several very fine exhibits were laid out as follows:

Mr. Stehfest: Dollar-size coins of the world: Republic of Dominica, 1891; Austria, 1909; Hongkong, 1911, uncirculated; China, very fine; Brazil, 1816; Maximilian Joseph, Konig Von Baiern, 1807, uncirculated, reverse showing crest and inscription, "Für Gott und Vaterland"; Switzerland, 1923.

Mr. Needeles: \$1 Alaska gold piece, 1909, 1 Dwt.; \$1 silver German token.

Dr. Renz: \$5 First National Bank, Woodstown, N. J., brown seal. Bruce and Gilfillen, No. 281. This note has the silk thread across the entire length of the note, which can be seen plainest on back of note. \$5 The Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., brown seal. Rosecrans and Jordan. \$5 National Iron Bank of Pottstown, Pa., brown seal. Rosecrans and Jordan. \$1 United States, brown seal. Scofield and Gilfillen. \$2 United States, brown seal, Bruce and Wyman. \$1 Martha Washington, brown seal. Rosecrans and Huston.

Mr. Hoare: Canadian Broken Bank Bills: \$2 Bank of Upper Canada, 1861, fine; 20 shillings, Agricultural Bank, Upper Canada, 1835, fine; \$1, \$3, \$5, Bank of Clifton, 1859, uncirculated; 5 shillings, Goderick Bank,

1834, fine; \$3 Zimmerman Bank, 1858, fine; \$1 Suspension Bridge, 1840, fine; \$1, \$2, \$5 Bank of Clifton, 1861, uncirculated; 25 shillings Farmers Joint Stock Bank, 1819, fine; \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 International Bank, 1858, uncirculated; \$1, \$2, \$4 Bank of Western Canada, 1859, fine; \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 Colonial Bank of Canada, 1859, uncirculated.

Mr. Kallar: Medal, K. K. K., Realm of Michigan, 1928, uncirculated; Nickel copper pattern cent, 1855, uncirculated; medal, Century of Progress (inserted cent, 1932), uncirculated; medal, Century of Progress, Hall of Science, Lebolt & Co., Inc., uncirculated; medal, Century of Progress, Travel and Transportation Building (in sterling), uncirculated.

Mr. Telfer: Centennial dollar, 1876, very fine; pattern dollar, 1879, very fine; half dollar, milled edge, 1836, very fine; flying eagle dollar, 1836, very fine; Bryan dollar, small, very fine; Bryan dollar, large, very fine.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—227th meeting, November 2. Members present: Messrs. Rapp, Betron, Curto, Hubel, Stehfest, Kaller, Fulton, Watson, Eggert, Duff, Needeles, Hoare, Noyes, Snyder, Dodd, Dr. R. Renz, Dworkowski, A. C. Hutchinson, Powell, F. Bott, M. B. Hutchinson, Temple and Telfer. Visitors, H. G. Godfrey, A. Beck, Mr. Miller.

A communication was received from Dr. J. M. Henderson, of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, in reference to our letter of October 12, stating that a catalogue of their sale will be published for \$1. It was decided to buy a copy.

Communication was received from the Dallas Coin Club, asking for information on how our meetings were planned.

Mr. Hoare told of a gold medal that was purchased for 50c. at a dealer's and sold in England for £5.

Mr. Watson, who has been a member of the Knights of Malta forty-three years, read an article about the association, and had with him a medallion of St. John's Ambulance Association.

A donation was made to the Detroit Coin Club by Dr. Renz of nine varieties of English half pennies from 1791 to 1794, to be auctioned off for the benefit of the club.

Meeting adjourned, at which time the members proceeded to enjoy a Dutch luncheon and refreshments. The main comment on this meeting and luncheon was to the effect that we do not have them often enough, and that they should be had at least every two months.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Renz: Scale for weighing U. S. gold coins of all values, made by John Allender, November 27, 1855; Nevada dollar, brilliant proof; two \$5 gold piece, 1810, 1811, uncirculated; \$2.50 gold piece, 1911, sand-blast proof.

Mr. Watson: Medallion of St. John Ambulance Association.

Mr. Needeles: U. S. half dollars, 1830 to and including 1839; both varieties of 1836, milled edge, very fine; 1836 lettered edge, very fine.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 25th. The society met at the Y. M. C. A. Members present: Messrs. Roberts, Morse, Joyce, Miller, Parsons, Hill, Kohler and Paul-hus. President Parsons in the chair.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Kohler: Massachusetts cents in very fine condition, some appeared to be uncirculated; also Washington cents and some pattern pieces.

Mr. Morse: A number of very fine Continental bills and official bronze medals of the Century of Progress Exposition.

Mr. Roberts: U. S. half dollars.

Mr. Joyce: A Ben Butler bill.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 30. The society met and dined at the Boston City Club. President Wardner was in the chair and others present were Messrs. Blaney, Gifford, Nicho's, Barney, Prior, Davis, F. O. Brown, Stafford, Wheeler, Hamilton, Childs and Pond.

The president announced that this day was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Horace L. Wheeler, who for many years has been one of our leading and most respected members. Elected to membership in 1907 at a time when the society's membership had dwindled to nearly the point of extinction, Mr. Wheeler played a prominent role in the renaissance and up-

building of the organization, in addition to which his erudition and broad numismatic experience has done much towards maintaining the high standards of the founders of the Boston Numismatic Society.

The president reminded those present that Mr. Wheeler was the only member to have held, at one time or another, all the offices at the disposal of the society, namely, secretary, treasurer, vice-president and curator, and president.

All present then rose to express to Mr. Wheeler their congratulations upon his anniversary, their wishes for many more to follow and their appreciation of his years of service to the society.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Stafford: A series of four pieces of scrip, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c. of the Scioto Trading Co. (*Compagnie de Scioto*), issued presumably about 1788, the year in which the company was organized. These are said to be very rare.

Mr. Nichols: An interesting old weighing device for testing weights of U. S. gold and silver coins; a small silver ingot from the U. S. mint at San Francisco, 999.75 fine, 6.01 ounces; specimen bank notes, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5 of the old Searsport Bank, Searsport, Maine; uncut sheet of U. S. 10c postal currency; uncut sheet of four U. S. \$1 silver certificates; uncut sheet of four \$5 national bank notes, series of 1882, of the Winthrop National Bank, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Davis: Penny celluloid transportation token of the London City Council; Masonic silver chapter penny of Pythagoras Chapter No. 17, Hartford, Conn., and another of McKinley Chapter, No. 181, Cleveland, Ohio; bronze medal of the Brazilian centenary of independence, 1922.

Mr. Wheeler: Italian 10 centesimi, 1927; bronze medal given by the State of Massachusetts to the first volunteers from Massachusetts during the Civil War, with clasp reading "Massachusetts Minute Men, 1861."

Mr. Blaney: Spanish dollar of Philip III, struck in 1622; Spanish copper piece of Ferdinand and Isabella; English penny of George III, 1806, counterstamped "J. P."; largest size Century of Progress Exhibition medal in bronze.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—497th meeting, October 31, President Sloane presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Sloane, Kaufman, Plumb, Dr. Peake, G. J. Lindboe, Parker, Harzinski, Horner, Amberg, Babin, Sunday, Johanson, Kolb, G. J. Bauer, Gillette and Foster.

Several communications were read including one from Arthur L. Ross.

Medals for the winners of the horseshoe contest were awarded.

Considerable time was spent in choosing and discussing a design for the proposed 500th meeting token. A design was selected and Mr. Kolb was asked to submit an estimate of the cost for 50 specimens at the next meeting.

After the usual auction doughnuts and cider were served and enjoyed by all present.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—November 9. Present: Messrs. Kerr, Eiben, Hunt, Buterbaugh, Keitzer, Sallach, Morris, Reinhart, Eastwood, Dunnigan, H. Gibbs, H. Gibbs, Jr., and Barker. A. Gutentag, of Cleveland, Ohio, was present as a visitor. H. D. Gibbs presided in the absence of Mr. Hunt, who was unable to be present at the opening of the business session.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Sallach: Nickel coins of Cuba, Jamaica, Martinique, Haiti and Porto Rico.

Mr. Dunnigan: U. S. Trade dollars of Carson City mint, 1876 and 1877; half dime, 1853, without arrows at date, struck over 1852; half dime, 1794; two-cent piece of 1864 with inverted reverse; new type quarter dollar, 1916, and a cent of 1829.

Mr. Eiben: Several U. S. commemorative half dollars; Pittsburgh store cards, Pittcock's News Depot; J. McKain, City Tea House, obverse, Hahn and Riddle; J. C. and W. H. Lippencott, grocers; Pittsburgh Deposit and Title Co.; also quarter dollar of 1847.

Mr. Gibbs: Collection of coins of Mysore, 250 varieties; Canadian tokens,

B. 986, in silver, B. 517 and B. 690; Raleigh plantation token of Florida; Punch Bein token for New Orleans, struck on one-fourth part of a Spanish 8-real piece; Prince Edward Island, V crowned counterstamped on a Belgian 2-centime piece of 1833; Jamaica, twopence, counterstamped three times, GR crowned.

Mr. Gibbs, Jr.: U. S. Colonial bills of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hunt: U. S., Baltimore Town threepence, silver; Carolina halfpenny, Lords Proprietors; England, copper satirical medal of John Kemble, actor.

Mr. Eastwood: Several early copper coins of Ceylon and two Conder tokens of England.

Mr. Barker: England, penny and halfpenny of the Commonwealth; groat of Henry VIII; also a James II "gun money" sixpence.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—Ninth meeting, November 8, President Klaif in the chair.

After old business was disposed of, a nominating committee for officers was appointed. Nomination and election of officers for 1934 will take place at the next meeting.

A rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Tait for donating the club's stationery.

A committee was appointed for the execution of the design of the club emblem.

The club presented a mother medal to Mr. and Mrs. Goldberger, with congratulations upon the new addition in their family.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Werner: Tetradrachm of Prusias II; French bronze medals, 48 mm., of Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Woodrow Wilson; two French plaques, also a Hopkins wooden nickel of 1933.

Mr. Klaif: Panama-Pacific set, complete, unc.; Moffatt & Co. \$5 gold, 1850, v. f.; \$5 gold, 1800, fine; Indian wampum.

Mr. Tait: 24 transportation tokens; also a check list of U. S. transportation tokens listing about 1200 varieties.

Mr. Kraus: Copper transportation token with horse car, 1871, Orkland, Cal.; East Side Omnibus Corp., N. Y. City, transfer token, white metal.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. Kraus, December 13, at 8 P. M. All collectors are invited to attend.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 7th, President Marlier in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Marlier, Clapp, Locker, Thorp, Hunt, Barker, Woodside, Manning and Gies.

Catalogues were received from Ch. Florange, Paris; Barney Bluestone; and The Numismatist.

Exhibitions were as follows:

Mr. Marlier: 20 ancient Roman first bronzes and medallions.

Mr. Clapp: U. S. cents—1793, Crosby 3-C, 10-I, 12-K and 13-L, all uncirculated; 1794, H. 40 and 42, unc.; 1796, Gilbert 25, unc., and four varieties not in Gilbert, good to extra fine; 1799, 9 over 8, extra fine; 1800, D. 146 and 149, uncirculated; 1801, N. 13, 5-Ib (obv. D. 156, rev. new), very good; 1802, N. 13, 9-Hc (D. 178), unc.; 1803, N. 23, 15cQe and 15cQf, large 3, small 1/100, very good; N. 24, 5-Sb (obv. D. 190, rev. new), unc.; 1804, break on obv. only, unc.

Mr. Locker: U. S. silver dollars of 1840, '45, '46 and '78; large cents, 1838, Andrews 1 and 3; 1845, A. 5; 1851, A. 6, 7 and 8; 1852, A. 1; 1853, 1854, A. 8 and 2; 1855, A. 10; 1856, A. 7, and 1857, A. 1.

Mr. Thorp: \$1 bank notes, Chase National Bank, 1862, crisp; various other notes to 1923, including a complete set of Federal Reserve Bank notes, all crisp and uncirculated.

Mr. Hunt: English satirical medal of John Kemble, actor, 1810.

Mr. Barker: Russia, rouble, 1912, commemorating the retreat of French from Moscow; also, rouble, 1913, commemorating 300 years of the Romanoff House; early silver coin of Genoa and Liberian cent, 1896.

Mr. Woodside: Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling, small planchet; Ceylon, 48 stivers, 1808, unc.; Ireland, silver proof of Kuchler's farthing of 1806; Straits Settlements, proof set of cent, half cent and quarter cent, 1862;

Madras, half pagoda; Sarawak, C. Brooke, 20 cents, 10 cents, uncirculated.

Mr. Manning: 1879 pattern dollar, Goloid; 1797 (16 star) half dime.

Mr. Gies: U. S. cents, (7) 1794, Hays 3, unc.; 6, very fine; '17, ex. fine; '18, cracked die, ex. fine; '32, unc.; '46, ex. fine, and '56, very fine; 1795, lettered edge, very fine; 1795, lettered edge, hyphen variety, very fine; 1827, uncirculated; and 1828, small date, uncirculated.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—October 9. Meeting opened with President Mosher in the chair.

New members were discussed and it was decided to ask several to join us.

Mr. Hopkins distributed the 1927 B. N. A. tokens to the members present.

Mr. Mosher read an interesting paper on his exhibit of the early Portuguese and Spanish coinage.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mosher: Gizi penny of Nigeria, Africa; tobacco money of the Fiji Islands; wooden coin of Japan; stone and copper money of the Aztecs; half daler copper-plate money of Sweden, 1739; copper ring money and tobacco money of Africa; Chinese funeral pyre or ghost paper money; five pieces of Hansatu paper money of Japan, and silver bean money of Japan; two pieces of Oaxaca, Mexico, of 1915; twelve English pattern coins in copper and silver; Pine Tree shilling of 1652; three pieces of tea money of Liberia; early stone and bronze axe head of Denmark; stater of Lete, 550 B. C., in fine condition; tetradrachm of Phoenicia, 174-110 B. C.

Mr. Hopkins: Two British war decorations; three West Indian counter-stamped coins.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—October 23. Meeting opened with Mr. Lloyd acting as chairman.

Communications were read from the Cleveland and Dallas clubs.

Mr. Hopkins exhibited an interesting post card from the past president.

Mr. Lloyd presented the club with a fine book to record our auction transactions.

Mr. Lloyd spoke of his visit to the Century of Progress and his visit to several members of the Chicago Coin Club.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lloyd: Century of Progress souvenirs.

Mr. Hopkins: Chicago 1933 World's Fair medals; Huey Long Kingfish medal.

Mr. Taylor: Cartwheel of 1797 in chocolate proof; 1870 pattern 50c., silver; pattern 50c., bronze; 1859 pattern 50c., silver; 1886 \$5 silver certificate, uncirculated.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—On October 27 the New Jersey Numismatic Society was organized, those present being Messrs. Harris, Hermeth, Wade, Nixdorff, Nettleship, O'Malley, and Miss Wade. The matter of formal organization, for the present, was held in abeyance, it being deemed advisable to observe only such rules and procedure as the society might evolve in the course of its growth.

After some discussion of suggested titles, the name New Jersey Numismatic Society was decided upon. As officers the following were selected; C. F. Nettleship, Jr., chairman, and Gladys Wade, secretary.

An informal survey disclosed the following specialties among those present: U. S. silver dollars and halves, foreign silver and copper, Civil War tokens and merchants' cards, Lafayette items, and British coinage.

The topic for the next meeting, to be held November 22 at the secretary's home, is to be "What I Consider My Most Interesting Coin." Beginning in January regular monthly meetings will be held and anyone who is interested is invited to communicate with the chairman at 23 Elmwood Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.

BRONX COIN CLUB—The organization meeting of the Bronx Coin Club was held on October 10 at the East 148th Street Restaurant, 379 East 148th Street in the Borough of The Bronx, New York City, O. T. Sghia presiding as temporary chairman. The following were present: Messrs. Dewey, Dworkin, Goldstone, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Sghia, Stein and Trotta.

Nominations and election of officers were held in order and the following were elected to hold their respective offices until December 31st, 1934: President, O. T. Sghia; vice-president, S. S. Dworkin; secretary, F. S. Knobloch; treasurer, Harry J. Stein; board of governors, Messrs. Dewey, Goldstone, Kortjohn and Trotta; librarian, Mr. Goldstone.

The constitution and by-laws of the Bronx Coin Club were read, corrected and adopted by the club.

Communications were read from J. Clarence Davies and A. Edelman, who expressed their inability to attend because of illness. The secretary was instructed to answer their communications and extend the club's best wishes for their speedy recovery.

Mr. J. Burcolli sent word through the president of his inability to attend. Mr. Burcolli and Mr. Edelman, upon their requests, were elected to charter membership of the club.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Dworkin and Stein as a Publicity Committee.

The treasurer was instructed to apply for membership in the American Numismatic Association and the secretary instructed to submit the minutes of our meetings to The Numismatist for publication.

The second Tuesday of each month at the place of the present meeting was fixed for the meetings of the club.

It was decided that the topic of the November meeting shall be "Early United States Cents and Ancient Coins." The president announced in this connection that new acquisitions of the members are always to be in order for exhibit.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—69th meeting, November 7, in the Edison Building. Members present were: Messrs. Carey, Carlson, Devore, Exline, Galitzki, Gilhousen, Goldberg, Haas, Harbeck, Hart, Herrling, Hubbard, Jorgensen, Kirkpatrick, Krachey, Laible, Ed M. Lee, Kenneth Lee, May, McCormick, Pradeau, Sandaker, Dr. Lawrence Smith and Leo Smith. Guests were Mrs. Herrling, Carl Oberdorfer and John G. Jansen.

Leo Smith was unanimously elected a member.

The vote on the amendment to the by-laws, whereby new officers and board of governors assume office at the close of the December meeting, was unanimously adopted.

The secretary called attention to the fact that the club still has on hand a number of badges from the 1932 A. N. A. convention. It was decided to offer them for sale at cost (or 25c. each).

A rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Krachey for his kindness in supplying the meeting room used. He graciously extended the use of these same rooms for future meetings.

The president, Mr. Carey, then called upon Dr. Pradeau, who gave a sketch of the activities which took place at the recent Far Western Numismatic Conference. Dr. Pradeau spoke of the cordial welcome and friendliness of the hosts and the continual cordiality at all times during the stay there. He gave a detailed outline of the activities and proceedings of the conference from the opening smoker to the closing exhibition.

Ed M. Lee next spoke on what he got out of the conference and added a few incidents and impressions which were particularly interesting to him.

Mr. Hubbard followed with an outline of the various exhibits shown, the manner and method of displaying and the interest of the public in viewing the various displays. There followed several questions regarding different phases of the conference and some discussion on same. Following the general discussion the meeting was adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—223d meeting, November 8, President Gaylord presiding. Members present were Messrs. Morse, Drowne, Oliver, Pond, Gaylord, Converse, Morris, Parsons and Bigelow.

Mr. Stone was to furnish the chief exhibit for the evening but he was unable to attend.

Mr. Morse gave a brief talk on the Boston fire of 1872, it being near the 61st anniversary, and showed a \$10 bill somewhat burned, he saved as a souvenir, he witnessed the fire. He also exhibited a 25c. shinplaster of the Great Salt Lake City Corporation, dated 1849; a 25c. shinplaster from the office of Wm. B. Watt, 1862; a commission scrip printed in two languages

on reverse; several bills of the Newport Lyceum, dated 1837; a Government of Texas bill dated 1838; a rare Canadian bill of the Farmers Joint Stock Bank, 1849; a beautiful Washington medal, also several photographs and engravings of Lincoln and one of Booth. Some of these he considered quite rare.

Each member of the club was presented with a pamphlet entitled "Old United States Coins," by Mr. W. Edward Dickinson, one of our members, who is now about to open a store in New York.

THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—A Council meeting of the society was held at the Turnbull Library, Wellington, on July 3, 1913, mainly to consider the recommendations of the coinage committee set up by the Government to report on the designs, denominations and manufacture of the proposed New Zealand coinage. Mr. Allan Sutherland, a member of the coinage committee, submitted a report in detail dealing with the recommendations of the committee, and he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his illuminating report and for the services he had rendered as a member of that committee.

A very interesting discussion took place regarding the designs for the coins, and certain suggestions and recommendations were made for submission to the Government. Mr. Sutherland asked that a member of the Council be appointed to act with him, if necessary, in any subsequent discussions regarding designs between the society and the Government, and Prof. J. Rankine Brown was appointed to act in this capacity.

The second annual meeting of the society was held at the Turnbull Library, Wellington, on July 31, 1933. The Rev. D. C. Bates, retiring President, occupied the chair. In moving the adoption of the annual report Mr. Bates expressed pleasure at the growth of the society, the membership of which had doubled during the year.

Mr. Bates said he desired to place on record the appreciation of members of the society of the services rendered by Mr. Allan Sutherland, who had occupied the position of Hon. General and Corresponding Secretary of the Society for the last two years, and on behalf of the society he asked Mr. Sutherland to accept a steel coin cabinet as a token of appreciation from his fellow numismatists for the good work he had done on behalf of the society, and in furthering the study of numismatics in New Zealand. In responding Mr. Sutherland thanked Mr. Bates and his fellow members most sincerely for the graceful compliment paid to him.

Prof. J. Rankine Brown was unanimously elected president for the new year. In returning thanks for his election, the new President paid a tribute to the work of the Rev. D. C. Bates, who had ably presided over the affairs of the Society since its foundation.

A brief statement was made by Mr. Sutherland regarding the proposed New Zealand coinage. Referring to the proposed decimal system of coinage, he stated that whilst he had concurred in the finding of the committee that the present was not an opportune time to introduce the decimal system, owing to the economic depression, he was firmly convinced that the decimal system was superior to the fractional system, and that it would be the future system of coinage for New Zealand. The Government was freely availing itself of the offer of co-operation made by the Society within the limits of the time available and there was every reason to hope that a beautiful series of designs would be selected for New Zealand's first distinctive coinage.

New members were elected as follows: Messrs. A. H. and A. H. F. Baldwin, numismatists, London, W. Cross, Tauranga, and J. Jessup and K. Gardiner, Wellington.

Reference was made to the fact that Miss N. Tewsley had relinquished her position as numismatist to the Dominion Museum and was intending to leave for Australia shortly.

Mr. Sutherland read short extracts from a letter he had received from an Australian numismatist, dealing with the so-called "error" coins of Napoleon bearing the inscription "Napoleon Empereur" on the obverse and "Republique Francaise" on the reverse. The writer dealt in an interesting manner with the reasons actuating Napoleon in adopting these apparently conflicting inscriptions. Dr. Rankine-Brown contributed to the discussion, expressing his doubts as to the correctness of the views expressed by the

writer of the letter on the ground that though his statement as to the meaning of "Emperor" and "Empire" may have been true in a sense when the Roman Empire was established, the words had long since changed their meaning. He undertook to look into the matter and make a communication to the society at its next meeting.

Exhibits during the evening included a bronze replica of a medal by Andrieu, commemorating the fall of the Bastille on the 14th July, 1789, also Webster's English Numismatic medal in silver, both submitted by Mr. H. G. Williams, Dunedin. Other exhibits included early American Treasury notes, Connecticut, 40/-, 1780, and Pennsylvania, 10/-, 1773. Mr. E. G. Pilcher exhibited an interesting series of N. Z. Exhibition medals, finely executed, and also a gold medal showing sailing vessels in Wellington harbor, and issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the colony.

THE FAR WESTERN NUMISMATIC CONFERENCE.

The Far Western Numismatic Conference was held in San Francisco, Cal., October 20-22, under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. All things must have a beginning, and we flatter ourselves out here that a fine beginning has been accomplished and that the foundation has been laid for a fine numismatic structure. That the attendance from the outside was no larger than it was did not mean that we did not have the full cooperation of the California Coin Club, in Los Angeles, but it was simply an indication that times still are not what they should be. The effort had been made to entertain any number that showed up; the general conference committee under the chairmanship of Ernest R. Wernstrom had seen to that.

The conference opened with a smoker at the Palace Hotel headquarters on the evening of the 20th of October, and promptly at the appointed time in walked the Los Angeles-Glendale contingent consisting of Dr. A. F. Pradeau, Ed Lee, Kenneth W. Lee, W. E. Lee and Paul Hubbard. Adding the San Francisco crowd, we had a nice bunch, and Chairman Ernest R. Wernstrom welcomed the visitors in a few well-chosen words. Responses were made by several of the out-of-town members and the smoke started curling up toward the rafters, but not before we had also received letters of greetings from the Governor of California and the Mayor of San Francisco. We gathered in small groups and the numismatic atmosphere was cheery. All received instructions for the next day and at a late hour the smoker broke up.

Saturday was a busy day for the conference attendants. At 9 A. M. Arthur C. Wyman, acting in the absence of Chairman Wernstrom, called the first business meeting to order. It was found that another out-of-town attendant had arrived in the person of 11-year-old Leslie August, Jr., who represented the collectors in Alhambra. A resolutions committee was appointed and the chair was authorized also to appoint a permanent conference committee, to advise when and where the next meeting would be held and to make the necessary preparations. This committee consisted of Dr. A. F. Pradeau, chairman; Kenneth W. Lee, Ernest R. Wernstrom, Harvey L. Hansen and ex-officio the presidents of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society and the California Coin Club. Dr. Pradeau then extended an invitation on behalf of the California Coin Club to hold the next conference in Los Angeles. The meeting then adjourned for a visit to the United States "S" Mint.

It has been twelve years since any visitors have been permitted at the mint, so the group was indeed a favored one. They first had an opportunity to meet the new Director of the United States Mint, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, who was in San Francisco for a business trip, and also the new superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, Peter J. Haggerty. Once inside the portals there was much to be seen, even though the mint was not actually in operation. The various machines were explained, those that put edges on coins, those that check weights, the melters, the presses for cutting the planchets of the various sizes and the stamping machines. Although the stamping machines looked modern, they bore the dates of 1868, 1873 and 1878. The window where the new coins are obtained on order from the Treasury Department was also visited and one of the members availed himself of the opportunity to cash his order, so to speak.

In the afternoon there was a sightseeing trip for those who wanted to see the sights of the city by the Golden Gate, but I understand that the Glendale-Los Angeles delegation went out looking for some new additions to their collections and were quite successful. Well, next year we meet down there, so look out.

In the evening we held our conference banquet in the English Room of the Palace Hotel, and as Chairman Wernstrom had made the preparations it was to be expected that the tables would be gorgeous and that the food would be fine. The 34 conference attendants and their ladies were not disappointed, and it was indeed a festive crowd that seated themselves and had no difficulty in looking pleasant for the picture.

After the first pangs of hunger had been satisfied Chairman Wernstrom appointed Harvey L. Hansen as toastmaster of the evening. He, in turn, appointed Wernstrom, Secretary of the Treasury, himself Director of the Mint, and then as the speakers were called upon he appointed them to an office in the United States Mint of 1792, the titles all being in accord with an old pay roll from the early days. The spirit was entered into and all played their parts well indeed. Numismatic fellowship was certainly at its best. That the event will long be remembered is a foregone conclusion.



Far Western Numismatic Conference Banquet.

Outer Line (left to right)—A. J. Rosborough, W. Lee, Kenneth Lee, W. G. Wilson, G. Lund, Miss Ostrum, Arthur C. Wyman, Mrs. Harvey L. Hansen, Harvey L. Hansen, Mrs. Swanburg, Ernest R. Wernstrom, Mrs. A. R. Thompson, A. R. Thompson, Dr. A. F. Pradeau, Ed M. Lee, Mrs. William Kraft, William Kraft, Mrs. Knabenschuh, C. Knabenschuh, Mrs. Hugo Landecker, Hugo Landecker, Roy Hill. Inner Line (left to right)—Paul Hubbard, Mrs. I. Jacobsen, I. Jacobsen, Mrs. John Simpson, John Simpson, Leslie August, Mr. August, C. Parrish, C. DeSelms.

Sunday was an early day for all. We had scheduled a public exhibition to take place from 12 M. to 7 P. M., and it was some job to get the displays in order. Promptly at 8 in the morning the work was started. The conference members had their exhibit in the Sharon Room and Mr. Wernstrom had his exhibition in the California Room, joined by the Tapestry Room, which served as a general reception room. At 11 o'clock time was taken for the final conference session, presided over by Harvey L. Hansen, and the balance of the business was transacted. Then back to work and promptly at the appointed time the public started to arrive. Some 1000 visitors passed through the exhibit rooms during the day. The displays were made in frames, and there were forty-two of them, a very fine showing indeed. It would not be possible to name all of the exhibitors and the titles of their

exhibits. There are a few that I want to give special mention, and in so doing do not want to detract in any way from the rest of the exhibits. These that caught my eye were as follows: California Philatelic Society, numismatic stamps; Leslie August, Jr., how a coin collection is started; Louis Goodman and also the Far West Hobby Shoppe, Pioneer Gold; A. G. K. Jacobsen, U. S. half dollars; W. Kraft, ancient coins; Ed M. Lee, three frames of communion tokens, an excellent display; Dr. Pradeau, gold coins of Mexico; A. R. Thomson, obsidional coins and money of necessity; Arthur C. Wyman, various coins of historical or special interest. These and the many others formed as fine a display of varied lots as any one would count himself fortunate to see.

Then there was Ernest R. Wernstrom's collection on display in the California Room. Not since the days that Farran Zerbe had his collection on display at the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition has the public out here been afforded an opportunity to see an entire collection on display, and especially one that has been formed with an idea of its educational value. He named it "Through the Ages With Money," and from the interested expressions on the faces of the visitors they must have enjoyed it immensely. There were cases with odd media of exchange that especially attracted attention. United States money from the Colonial days to the present time, both metallic and paper, was of interest to all. The foreign coins were well represented, so was token money and scrip. Novelties, such as a numismatic zoo, a numismatic harbor, women in numismatics and cancelled bank checks of prominent people, were designed to catch the eye of the public, and they succeeded admirably. This one-man show certainly was a fine one and speaks well for the accomplishments of its owner and exhibitor.

Three o'clock in the afternoon saw Arthur C. Wyman addressing the audience with an interesting talk on "Gold and Gold Coinage." Mr. Hansen had the opportunity of introducing to the audience three generations of coin collectors as exemplified by Messrs. Ed Lee, Pradeau and Leslie August.

All afternoon the crown filtered through the exhibit rooms, and it was a tired group of conference members who prepared to pack up their exhibits after the day was over. There is not a doubt in my mind that the subject of numismatics has received a decided impetus from the conference and the exhibitions of the members and Mr. Wernstrom.

Before I close I should like to take the opportunity of thanking all those who made the conference possible. First of all, of course, Ernest R. Wernstrom for his fine work as chairman of the conference committee and for his unstinting service to the cause. Then the balance of the committee for their work, the various stamp societies for their interest and attendance, our own P. C. N. S. members for their services and interest, and last but not least our thanks to Peter J. Haggerty, Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, for his courtesies during the mint visit.

No, I did not forget, but I want to put my thanks to the California Coin Club in a special paragraph, because their interest means that the conference will be perpetuated and those members that came up to San Francisco again proved to us that we have real brothers in the bond in the southern part of the State.

Let us hope that conditions generally will be such that the Far Western Numismatic Conference can invite you all to Los Angeles in 1934.

HARVEY L. HANSEN

Written for and read at the Far Western Numismatic Conference:

"A Coin."

There's something in its history
And in the value, too;
There's something in the size and shape
And whether old or new

There's a difference in the die-breaks,
Or change made in the die,
That leads the numismatic mind
To quander and to pry.

A little coin as others trend
Don't mean so very much,
But to the coin collector
It stands in closer touch.

*There's written tales of history
As nations rise or fall
Which tell the patient student
'Bout the Hindu, Greek or Gaul.*

*There's birds and beasts and fishes
And signs and sayings, too,
Which indicate upon a coin
Just what they sought to do.*

*And this is called "A Hobby,"
This searching out to find,
It keeps one out of mischief,
Makes recreation for the mind.*

ALEX. J. ROSBOROUGH.

October 18, 1933.

A DEPRESSION COIN COLLECTION.

Due to conditions, very little has been added to my collection during the past year, but once a numismatist, always a numismatist, and my scheme for a depression coin collection may interest others who look at dealers' stocks with longing eyes.

Several years ago I purchased a number of foreign coin catalogues with plates, and in the lot were a number of duplicates. Coin plates have always fascinated me, so the lot was stored away, duplicates and all. There they stayed until a few weeks ago, when on rearranging some things they again came to light. On seeing the duplicates it occurred to me that they might be put to use, and so the depression coin collection has come into being.

What I did was simply this: I cut the various illustrations from the plates, pasted them on 3 by 5 filing cards and put the proper headings on the cards and the descriptions as they appeared in the catalogue. In that way I have added several hundred coins to my collection, that is, my mental collection, because it gave me the opportunity to study some of the German series, many of which I have not previously seen "in the metal." Perhaps the dealers won't thank me for this suggestion, but, on the other hand, it is one way to keep interested until such time as we are again in the market for the real thing.

For many years my wife has been used to seeing me make clippings from newspapers and magazines, but before you start on your depression coin collection maybe you better tell the wife what you are going to do, so she will know you are not cutting out paper dolls.

But, seriously speaking, it is a fine way to get acquainted with coins you may not come across in any other way. As a University of California Extension Division poster reads: "Learning adds precious seeing to the eye."

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES NOTES.

For the benefit of those who have not seen the exhibit of the Treasury Department at the Century of Progress, Chicago, it may be of interest to cite some items of interest.

The exhibit of United States notes, formerly confined to the \$2 and \$5 denominations in the small size has now been extended to the following:

One dollar U. S. note, Woods and Woodin, Series of 1928.

Ten dollar note, Woods and Mills, Series of 1928.

Twenty dollar note, Woods and Mills, Series of 1928.

From the above it will be seen that the plates of the \$10 and \$20 notes were prepared under the Hoover Administration. This would indicate that some change in policy of the greenback issue had been under contemplation at that time. All of the notes bear very low plate numbers, indicative that the issue is not yet printed in quantity or that the specimen notes were taken from the first printings.

The \$5 note in current issue for some years as Series of 1928 will shortly appear with Woods-Mills fac-simile signatures, to be styled "Series of 1928 A."

R. H. L.

The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Decatur

The Parent Bank, first located at Cahawba, Alabama, was incorporated in 1823, and removed to Tuscaloosa in 1826. The State provided the capital for the bank from various sources. One source was to issue stock of the State, redeemable in ten years at not more than 6% interest; some of the Bonds were payable at the pleasure of the State either in twenty years or thirty years. The President and Directors were elected by the General Assembly. Times were prosperous from 1826 to 1836, so that the direct taxes of the State were eliminated. All the money needed was obtained without any difficulty. Loans were made recklessly to the Directors and Legislature members. However, there was an undercurrent to all this manipulation, and in 1837 a catastrophe was avoided by the issue of \$7,500,000. in State Bonds. The Charter expired Jan. 1, 1845, when the bank went into liquidation. It was managed by political influence which was detrimental to the institution. The entire loss was about \$35,000,000, although the relief from direct taxation for the ten years' exemption was approximately \$40,000,000.

The Branch at Decatur was established in 1832, and this Branch, together with the other three branches, closed in 1842-43 by action of the Alabama Legislature.

Rare Intaglio India Proofs of the Branch at Decatur.

(Engraved and printed by Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty and preserved in their files.)

\$50.....	\$5.00
\$100.....	\$5.00

Crystal Clear Pockets

For Preserving Notes.

Dollar size, Lightweight	5c. each.
Heavyweight	10c. each.
Size for Fractional Notes	4c. each.
Ten Different Confederate Notes	\$1.00

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

NUMISMATICS ON THE AIR

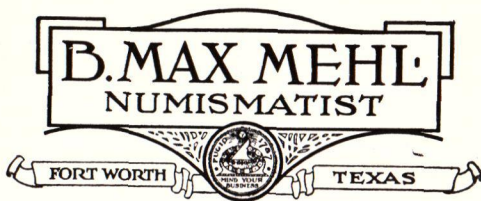
Beginning November 12th, over WJR, Detroit, and extending over numerous stations from New York to California, there will appear nearly every night, on from three to eight stations, interesting dramatized Numismatic Programs.

Listen in to them!

I shall try to notify all who are on my "Mehling" List the stations in their vicinity carrying my programs. And I will appreciate any comment from you, favorably or otherwise. I welcome constructive criticism, suggestions, etc., as readily as I do 'bouquets.'

Of course, this extensive Radio Advertising, in addition to my National Magazine Advertising, is creating tremendous interest in Numismatics. It means more business for ALL coin dealers. And as the supply of good coins is limited, it also means MORE VALUE for YOUR collection.

I KNOW I can serve you well whether you wish to buy or sell. So let me PROVE it to you. I'll be glad to hear from you.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in America.

Established 30 Years. Capital \$250,000.00.

Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

MR. COFFIN GIVES TALK ON COINS TO KIWANIANs.

With a valuable collection of coins of all eras and many nations to illustrate his remarks, George P. Coffin, a member of the A. N. A., former member of the Maine Legislature and until recently steward at the Hebron Sanatorium, gave a most interesting and instructive talk on coins and collectors at the weekly luncheon session recently of the Augusta Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Coffin traced the origin of coins as a medium of exchange and also referred briefly to the use of wampum by the American Indians and beaver and deer skins, corn, beans, barley, axes and bullets by the colonists in this country. He had pieces of Colonial money and legal tender, State coins and State bank bills and hard times tokens.

Displaying a United States cent of 1799 date, Mr. Coffin told his audience that its present value is twenty-five times that of the silver dollar minted in the same year. To illustrate his point that it is not always the age or antiquity of a coin that gives it its value, he showed a Roman coin of the reign of Marcus Aurelius, some 1800 years ago, and said that it would take fifty of the Roman coins to equal the value of the U. S. 1799 cent.

Mr. Coffin explained the method of valuation used by numismatists and exhibited a proof coin turned out by the U. S. mint especially for collectors. He also reviewed briefly the history of American coinage, and explained the origin of the expression, "Not worth a Continental," as resulting from the Congressional resolution limiting the time when the certificates issued in payment to troops in the Revolutionary War would be redeemed.

Peculiarly shaped coins of several nations, and the coins of small denomination issued from time to time in this country were described and exhibited by the speaker. He also mentioned the discovery of silver in the South American possessions of Spain, which made the Spanish milled dollar the standard of exchange and Spain the richest nation in the world at that time.

The hobby of coin collecting, Mr. Coffin said, develops an interest in the history of many nations, and the study of our own American coinage and currency is one of the most fascinating of all.

INTERESTING, IF TRUE.

As hoarded money has been collected at banks and at the United States Treasury, many old and unusual coins and notes have been reported. In fact, some Treasury employes have suggested that it might pay the Government to sort over its rare coins and notes for the purpose of selling them to collectors, who in some cases would be very glad to pay much more than the face value for them. Certain rare gold and silver coins might bring in several hundred dollars apiece, even in these depression days. This matter is brought up by a writer of a Washington letter to the American Banker, in which we read:

"A bank conservator working over the books of an Ohio institution came across one of the first silver dollars ever coined by the United States. It was returned to the mint. Bank officials say it was deposited along with other moneys, and is said to be worth \$199 in numismatic circles.

"One of the 'strawberry sprig' pennies has turned up. This penny was minted in 1793 and is noted as being unusual due to the wreath of a strawberry sprig over the date. It is listed as being worth over three hundred dollars among collectors."—The Savings Journal.

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1933.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during October, 1933, as reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Half Dollars, 110,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 500,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Cuba—Peso, silver, 1,280,000.

Colombia—Two centavos, nickel, 1,900,000.

BE PROMPT

We wish it were possible to impress upon the members of the A. N. A. the importance of prompt renewals for 1934.

All memberships expire December 31, 1933, and dues and subscription to The Numismatist for 1934 are payable in advance. The by-laws provide that renewals before April 1 shall be considered as paid in advance. But it is much better to make your payments during December or January than in February or March.

Early in December General Secretary Wilson sends out bills for renewals, and the best time to make payment is the day you receive your bill.

Subscriptions to The Numismatist are discontinued April 1 to those who have not renewed by that date. The by-laws also provide that subscriptions to The Numismatist after April 1 shall be \$3 a year (instead of \$2), in addition to the dues of \$1.

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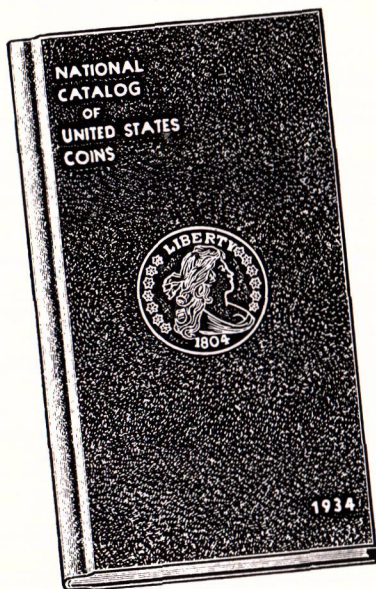
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(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



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Hundreds of favorable ones have been received, including wonderful letters from all over the U. S., from prominent people, leaders in their respective lines. Each letter has been enclosed in a cellophane envelope, where it can be easily read, and preserved indefinitely.

These letters, some of which are literary works of art, form an interesting collection, coming as they do, from such notables as the chief executive of our nation, down to leaders in scientific and educational lines and institutions. From the author of a "best seller" down to the editors and publishers of magazines and periodicals.

Coming mostly from those whom the author has never met, many are from friends and acquaintances, though the Good Book says: "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Regardless of from whom they came, each individual one is appreciated and highly prized by the Old Coin Man, affording him much inspiration for his future efforts.

A letter from a former lyceum lecturer, a prominent numismatist with a very rare collection, as well as library, likens the stories in "Fireside Yarns" to the "Travels of Marco Polo," that long ago has been considered a classic. He further states: "I have found your YARNS interesting and educational, quite attractive to young and old. I do not regret the investment."

The yarns were likened to those of Washington Irving, by a prominent rare-book dealer, in a nice letter which began as follows: "I have just finished reading your book, 'Fireside Yarns,' which came to my hands yesterday, and must say that your stories are of intense interest, so much so in fact, that I read the book through before setting it down."

A nationally known member of the A. N. A., also the A. P. S., whose home has entertained as guests Franklin Roosevelt, Arthur Brisbane, Wm. McAdoo, Al Smith and many other notables, purchased two copies of "Fireside Yarns," one for his sister and one for his own library. From a very interesting two-page letter I quote: "Your beautiful book reached me in just as fine a condition as you sent it, and I am especially glad you inscribed it. I may honestly tell you that I sat up unusually late the day it came. It is easy enough to begin it, easier to keep on going, and increasingly difficult to leave it not completely read. I don't know when I enjoyed anything as much."

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1835 Fine .70; very fine	.80	1893 Uncirculated .65; proof	.75
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